# A TRVE AND ALMOST INCREDIBLE Report of an Englishman, that (being cast away in the good Ship called the *Assension* in *Cambaya*, the farthest part of the *East Indies*) travelled by Land thorow many vnknowne Kingdomes and great Cities.

VVith a particular Description of all *those Kingdomes, Cities, and People*:

As also,

*A Relation of their commodities and manner of* Traffique, and at what seasons of the yeere they are most in vse. Faythfully related:

WITH A DISCOVERY OF A GREAT Emperour called the Great *Mogoll*, a Prince not till now knowne to our English Nation.

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By Captaine *Robert Couert*.

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*LONDON*.

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# TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE, ROBERT EARLE OF SALISBVRY, KNIGHT OF THE MOST HOnourable Order of the Garter, Vicount *Cranborne*, Lord CECIL *of Essindon, Lord high Treasurer of* England, Chancellour of the *Vniuersity of Cambridge, and one of his Maiesties* most Honourable Priuy *Councell.*

AS *the most noble* Mæcenas *of all good Arts, & the most worthy Patron of all such as can any way merit of their Countrey: I haue elected you* (Right Honourable Lord) *to whom I haue presumed* (*encouraged by your knowne grace and Clemency*) *to dedicate these*

*my tedious and dangerous Trauels: In which, your Honour shall finde vndoubtedly all truth, and some nouelty; if after your more weighty and serious Considerations, you will daigne the perusall of this my rude and vnpolisht discourse. For being shipwracke in* Cambaya, *the farthest part of the* East Indies, *and not despairing in the power of the Almighty, of my safe returne to my Countrey: Leauing the rest, to the number of 75. that would not hazard so desperate and vnexpected an vndertaking, I aduentured to passe thorow many vnknown Kingdomes and Cities ouer Land: of all which, I haue (to my plain vnderstanding) made a particular and faithfull discouery: Protesting to your Honor, that in all my trauels and (almost incredible*

*incredible dangers) I haue heere expreſt no more then I haue directly ſeen, and to my great* ſufferance and difficultie *prooued. Pardon, I intreat your Lordſhip, this my preſumption, in ſelecting you the Noble & worthy Patron to ſo rude a diſcourſe, whoſe ſimpleneſſe is onely excuſed in the Truth. That granted, I ſhall thinke my ſelfe moſt comforted after all my precedent Hazards, that your Honor will but daigne to accept of this report.*

Your Lordſhips

Humbly deuoted,

Robert Coxere.

## *To the Reader.*

REceiue, Courteous Reader, a true report of my dangerous Trauels, which will (I make no queſtion) be as pleaſing to thee in reading, as they were painefull to mee in ſuffering. Heere thou mayeſt ſafely and without danger ſee that, which hath coſt mee many a tedious and weary ſtep; many a cold and comfortleſſe lodging; and many a thin and hungry meale. I publiſh not theſe my Aduentures in my pride or arrogancy: But I thinke, I ſhould prooue ingratefull to my preſeruer, not to let the world know his miraculous power, in ſafeguarding mee beyond mine owne hope or mans imagination. The report of theſe my perils are freely thine, mine haue onely been the dangers and ſufferance. Be thou as well pleaſed with my faithfull diſcouery, as I am contented with my hard and painefull pilgrimage.

*Thine,*
ROBERT COVERT.

# A TRVE AND almoſt incredible report of an *Engliſhman*, that (being caſt away in the ſhip called the *Aſſention* in *Cambaya* the fartheſt part of the *Eaſt Indies*) trauelled by Land through many vnknowne Kingdomes and great Cities.

THe 14. day of March, 1607. we came into the Downes, and there ancored againſt Deale, about 5. miles from Sandwich, where we ſtaied vntill the 25. day of the ſame moneth, being by computation the firſt day of the yeare, 1608. vpon which day, about foure of the clocke in the morning, we waighed ancor and paſt by Douer, betweene three and foure of the clocke in the afternoone, without any ſtaying, but giuing them notice with 3. peeces of Ordnance of ours paſſing by, and ſo paſſed forwards ſome three leagues, and then by a contrary winde we were driuen backe againe into Douer reade, where we ancored and ſtaied till fiue of the clocke in the morning, being the twenty firſt day of March, and then weighing ancor, wee ſailed ſome three leagues, when the winde contrarying conſtrained vs againe to caſt ancor vntill the 27. day in the morning about ſe-

1607.

1608

nen or eight of the clocke, and then hauing a faire gale of winde, we sailed to Plimouth, where wee arriued the 29. day betweene tenne and eleuen of the clocke in the forenoone, where we stayed till the thirty one day of March. And then hauing a faire gale of winde, wee waighed ancor and sailed vntill wee came in sight of an Iland called the Sauages, on Sunday being the tenth day of Aprill, being about fiue hundred leagues from Plimouth, and still sailed forwards vntill the next morning, that we came within sight of the grand Canaries, which belong to the Spaniard. And vpon the twelfth day of Aprill, about eight or nine of the clocke in the night we ancored, and discharged a peece of Ordnance, for a boate to come aboord, but to no effect: For before our arriuall in the roade, there was a rumor of twelue saile of Flemmings that were comming that way, to no good intent (as the Spaniards afterward told vs) to be some of those Flemmings that had ouerrunne the rest, whereupon they sent vp into the Countrey for one hundred and fiftie horse and foote or more, for their defence and safeguard (if neede should bee) nor would they be perswaded to the contrary, vntill two of our Factors went on shore, and fully satisfied them in any thing they demanded or doubted, and that our intent was onely to make prouision for such things as wee wanted, and the next morning (as the manner there is) wee discharged another peece of Ordnance. And then the Gouernour of the Towne sent a boate to know what we craued, whereupon wee certified them of our wants, and they told vs they would giue the Gouernour intelligence, and returne vs an answere, which was, that vnlesse we came into the roade, it was beyond his Commission to release vs, yet hauing first sworne and examined our Factors, and so knowing the truth of our intended voyage, they gaue them a warrant to take a boate, to come aboord at their pleasures with licence to supply our wants, if they

they had any thing that might content vs. Yet one thing aboue the reſt made vs much to maruell, which was, two Engliſh ſhips (which wee perceiued and knew by their flagges) being in the road, who had not ſomuch kindneſſe in them as to giue vs notice, of the cuſtome or manners of theſe ſubtill and curriſh people. And of this doubt, wee were alſo reſolued, that no man whatſoeuer, being once within their Dominions, may come aboord any ſhip, that ſhall arriue there, and lie out of the roade, although they bee of their owne Nation, without their Gouernors and Counſels permittance or licence. At our being there ſome of them came aboord of vs euery day for the ſpace of fiue daies that we ſtaied there, and eate and dranke with vs, after an vnſatiable manner, and very greedily. Alſo we ſent the Gouernor a preſent of two cheeſes, a Gammon of bacon, and fiue or ſixe barrels of pickled Oſters, which he accepted very thankefully, and returned vs in requitall therof, two or three Goats and a Sheepe or two, and good ſtore of Onions. And there wee tooke in freſh water, Canarie wine, Marmalad of Quinces at twelue pence the pound, little barrels of Suckets at three ſhillings the barrell, Oranges, Limmons, Pomecitrons and excellent faire whit bread made with Anniſeades, and is by them called Nunnes bread.

The eighteenth day of Aprill about ſeauen of the clocke in the morning, wee waighed anchor and ſet ſaile, hauing a faire gale of winde for ſome three houres, and being then becalmed, we houered to and fro till the 21. day, and hauing then againe a faire gale of winde, wee ſailed vntill the 27. day about two or three of the clocke in the afternoone, that we arriued and ancored at Mayo, being about three hundred leagues from the Canaries, and comming from thence, wee were determined to take in freſh water at a place called Bonauiſta, but hauing ancored, wee found the water to bee two or three

miles vp in the land, neither was it cleare water, ſo that we toke the ſmaller quantity. But there were other good commodities: For at our firſt comming we were told by two Negroes, that there wee might haue as many Goats as we would, gratis, and I well remember, we had to the number of two hundred, or thereabouts in both our ſhips. Alſo they told vs that there were but twelue men in the Iland, and that there was verie great ſtore of Salt growing out of the ground, ſo that (if we pleaſed) we might lade both our ſhips therewith: it is excellent good white ſalt, and as cleare as euer I ſaw any in England.

Ouer againſt the Ile of Mayo, ſome eight leagues diſtance, is an Iland called S. Deago; wee ſtaied at Mayo from the twenty ſeuenth of Aprill in the afternoone, vntill the fourth day of May at fiue of the clocke in the morning, when we ſet ſaile and ſailed vntill the twentieth day of May, that we were paſt the Equinoctiall line, about 4. or 6. of the clocke in the morning, being diſtant frō the Ile of Mayo about three hundred fourty eight leagues or thereabouts, as our maſter Philip de Groue noted it downe in his owne Booke of the deſcription of the whole Voiage. And thence wee ſtill ſailed forwards vntill the fourth of July, that wee came to a part of Souldania with all our men in health, Gods name bepraiſed, but two which were touched a little with the ſcurvy, which ſoone after recouered themſelues on thoſe ſo their former health.

Alſo the ſame day we eſpied Land which is called, Cape bona Speranſe, being ſome fifteene or ſixteene leagues off Souldania, and ſtandeth in ſome thirty fiue Degrees or thereabouts.

At Souldania wee refreſhed our ſelues excellently well ſo long as we were there, and had, and tooke in for our prouiſion about foure hundred head of Cattell, as Oxen, Steeres, Sheepe and Lambes, and Fowles, and fiſh of ſundry ſorts very plentifull, and freſh wa-

ter,

ter, great ſtore. Alſo in that place is an Iland called Pengwin, ſome fiue or ſixe leagues from the maine Land, where are great ſtore of fowles called alſo Pengwins, infinite number of Seales: And to fetch ſome of thoſe Seales, wee went twice thither and filled our boate each time, and made traine Oile thereof for Lampes. Alſo in this Iland we found 20. fat ſheepe, being left there by the Hollanders, for a Pinnis which we met ſome two hundred leagues from Cape bona Speranſe, which ſheepe we toke with vs, and left ſixe beaſts or bullocks in their ſteads.

At our firſt comming to Souldania, wee began to build or ſet vp our Pinnis, and launched her the fifth day of September next following, and in ſeuen or eight daies after, ſhee was rigged and ready in all points to haue gone away, if any ſuch neceſſity had béene.

Souldania is within the Kingdome of Ethiopia. Now the Ethiopians are by nature very brutiſh or beaſtly people, eſpecially in their feeding. For I haue ſéene them eate the guts & garbedge, yea euen the very panch where the dung & filth lieth. Alſo when wee haue caſt off thoſe Seale fiſhes into the riuer neere adioining where they haue lyen the ſpace of fourtéen daies, and that they haue béene putrified and ſtincke ſo vehemently, that it could almoſt haue ſtifled one of vs to come by them, theſe people haue taken them vp and eaten them when they haue ſwarmed with crawling maggots.

Alſo in this Countrey are ſundry ſorts of wilde beaſts, which my ſelfe and others of our Company (going on thoſe of purpoſe) haue ſeene, and perceiued ſome of them to be very fierce and cruell: ſo that afterwards when we found their dens, we durſt not enter them, nor come very neere them, leſt they ſhould be in them.

The Ethiopians brought downe to the ſhore ſide to

ſell Oſtriges egges and ſome empty ſhels, with a ſmall hole in one end, with Oſtriges feathers and Porpentines quils, and for all their Traffique and Commodities, they chiefely deſire Iron, eſteeming it more then eyther gold or ſiluer. For with our old Iron, wee bought all our Cattell, and any thing elſe that we had of them.

In this Country we remained from the fourteenth day of July, vntill the twentieth day of September then next following.

The 20. day of September earely in the morning we waighed anchor, and that night we loſt the good ſhip called the Vnion, and our Pinnis called by the name of the Good hope, the night being very darke and windy: now, the euening before we loſt them, the Vnion (about fiue of the clocke) put out her Enſigne, but to what intent we knew not, nor could imagine, but all that night wee lay at Hull.

The next day being the 21. day, hauing a faire and ſtrong gale of winde, and afterwards ſundry contrary windes and many calmes, yet at length wee attained to the height of S. Laurence on the 27. day of October, ſtanding in the height of 26. degrees, from whence we ſailed with many croſſe and contrary winds, and calmes. Yet at length on the 22. day of November, in the morning we deſcried two or three ſmall Ilands, and in the afternoone wee eſpied an Iland called Gomora a very high Land: and on the 24. day we ſent our boate to the ſhore ſide, and there came to the ſhore ſide fiue or ſixe men of that Country, and ſold vs Plantins, and nothing elſe at that time.

The next day we ſent our boats againe, but a little before they came to the ſhore, they eſpied a Cannooe and two men in it a fiſhing: wee went betweene them and the ſhore but would not violently take them: then we ſhewed them a knife or two, and they came both into our boate, and we brought them aboord our Ship

and

and vſed them very kindly, and gaue one of them a Turbant to put on his head, and to the other a little glaſſe of a quarter of a pint full of Aquavitæ, and ſent them a ſhoꝛe. From the 22. day that wee eſpied the Iland Gomora, and came amongſt the Ilands, wee could haue no ſtedy gale of winde to carry vs foꝛward, vntill the 25. day that with the winde and aid of our Pinnis which towed our ſhip betweene the two Ilands adioyning to the ſhoꝛe, wee came to an ancoꝛ that night betweene foure and fiue of the clocke in ſome 17. oꝛ 20. fathome water.

The 26. day wee ſent our boate to ſhoꝛe with a pꝛeſent to the King, by Maſter Iordan, who went himſelfe alone with the pꝛeſent, leauing onely a pledge oꝛ two in the boate till his returne: The pꝛeſent was a paire of Kniues: a Sabth oꝛ Turbant, and a looking glaſſe with a combe in it, to the value of ſome 15. ſhillings in all, which the King receiued ſomewhat ſcoꝛnefully, not ſcarce looking on it, oꝛ at the leaſt thinking it to bee but of ſmall value, and gaue it to one of his Noble men, and told maſter Iordan our Factoꝛ, that if our Generall would come on ſhoꝛe, hee ſhould haue any thing that they had; and with this anſwere hee departed: and at his comming from the King, the King bowed himſelfe towards him in very courteous manner, and after his departure (as it may ſeeme) hee better peruſed the pꝛeſent. Foꝛ in the afternoone hee ſent our Generall in requitall, a very fat young Bullocke, which wee receiued, and gratified the meſſengers with a couple of penny knives, wherewith they thought themſelues very royally contented. The 27. day our Generall went on ſhoꝛe and ſome 12. with him, and carried with him a ſmall banquet: as, a boxe of Marmalad, a barrell of Buckets, and Wine, which they did eate beſoꝛe the King but hee would neither eate noꝛ dꝛinke, but his Nobles did both eat and dꝛinke. And after the banquet, hauing ſome conference

with

with the King by his Interpreter concerning our wants, by whom wee vnderstood, that they had some dealings with the Portugals, of which language hee could speake a little, which was sufficient to satisfie vs with what they had.

The 28. day the King had determined to come aboord of our ship, but his Interpreter told vs, that his Councell and the common people would not suffer him so to doe. Also that day towards night I went ashore where our people were cutting downe wood, and came aboord againe with the boat.

The 29. day I went ashore againe, with our Master, Master Tindall, Master Iordan, and our whole noyse of Trumpeters, and at the shoreside were very kindly entertained by the Interpreter, who brought vs to the King, being then by his Palace side, who at our approch bowed himselfe vnto vs very courteously. Hee hath for his guard when he walketh abroad fiue or eyght men with knives of a foote long, and as broad as hatchets and very sharpe, which goe nert to his person, and more goe before him, and many behinde him, to keepe and defend him, from what iniury or wrong soeuer may come or happen.

These people seeme to bee ciuill, kinde, and true-hearted to strangers, for in going two and fro, ashore and aboard, one of our men carelesly left his sword behind him at night when hee came aboord, which being found by one of the people of Gomora, hee brought it to the King, who perceiuing it to bee some of ours, demanded how hee came by it? who answered, hee found it, and the King againe told him, that if hee proued the contrary, it should cost his best blood: the nert day at our comming on shore, the Kings Interpreter brought vs the sword, and told vs the Kings pleasure therein.

Also they seeme to haue a very ciuill gouernment amongst them, for at their meeting in the morning,

they

they will shake hands each with other, and speake one to another, which to us seemed to bee their kinde and friendly salutations one to another. They are verie mosell, streight, big-limmed, and very comely in gesture both men and women. Their Religion Mahometicall, and goe almost naked, onely their priuities are couered with linnen cloth, and Turbants on their heads.

The women haue a linnen cloth, that couereth their breasts before, and reacheth to the middle, and from the middle to the knee and somewhat lower, they are couered round about with linnen neere to their skin, and sedges tied round about them like a rowle at their waste, and hang downe, which doth become them very well.

They goe all barefoot except the King, who hath a paire of soles on his feet: and for his apparell when I saw him, he had a white wrought nettowe Cap, a Scarlet wastcote loose about him, and open before, with sleeues, and a linnen cloth about his middle, and another which hanged downe from his shoulders to his feet.

Also at our being there at the Towne, they brought us Coquo nuts to sell, as bigge as a mans head, and round, and some bigger and some lesser, with water in them according to the proportion of bignesse of the shell, and as much meat in one shell as would suffice for a mans dinner.

Also they brought us Goats, Hens, Chickens, Limons, Rice, Millet, Fish, and such like, which were bought for Commodities, as two hens for a penny knife, Limmons, and Coquo nuts for old Iron, as nailes, broken pikes, and such like. But for fresh water there is small store, and that they haue, is gotten out of the sands, viz. First, they make a hole in the sands, and when the water commeth into the hole, they take it out into their Coquo shels and so drinke

it. They brought vs of that water, but none of our company would drinke thereof, it looked so thicke and muddy.

In this Iland of Gomora we staied from the 25. day of November vntill the 29. of the same, and then wee sayled ancor and departed.

The tenth day of December about two or three of the Clocke in the morning, and the Moone shining, wee espied on a sudden a low land with high trees growing by the shore side, we being not a league from the shore, so that if we had not espied the trees, we should haue thought the land to haue beene but the shadow of the Moone, and so might haue run our selues on shore, and cast our selues away with ship and goods: but it was Gods good prouidence thus to defend vs from so great and eminent danger, whose name be blessed and praised now and euermore.

This was the Iland of Pemba, which was tooke to be Zinzabar, vntill by one of the people of the Countrie wee foundit to be Pemba. At the sight of this low Iland, after we plainely perceiued it, wee presently tacke about and set from the shore till day, and then we tackt about againe to the shore side, and neering alongst the shore side for a harbour to ancor in, wee sent our Pinnis in the meane time, to the shore with the Gang only and master Emore to take for a conuenient watering place, wee keeping our course till our Pinnis came to the shore side. Then two of three of the people of the Iland demanded in the Portugall language what wee were, and one of our men made answer, that we were Englishmen. Then they demanded againe what we had to doe there, in regard the King of Portugall was King of that Iland: wee replied, that wee knew not so much, neither came we thither for any euill intent whatsoeuer, but only to water, and would giue them satisfaction for any other thing that we should haue of them. Then it drew

towards

towards night, and our men came aboord and acquainted the whole Company with their party on shore.

The 11. day our boat went ashore to the same place, but found it void of people and returned, and presently we came to an anker, about five of the Cloche in the afternoone, neere vnto two or three broken Ilands there adioyning neere to the maine Iland of Pemba. This place of our then ancoring standeth in the height of fiue Degrees and 20. minutes.

The 12. day our Pinnis went on shore to the same place, with maister Iordan, one of our Merchants. At whose comming on shore, after some conference with some that could speake Portugall, but not with those (as it seemed) with whom we spake the day before, for these told maister Iordan the King was a Malliabar, and after some other conference, maister Iordan told them, that although our ship were an English ship, yet he was a Portugall Merchant, and the goods in the ship were Portugals goods. Then they told vs we should not want for any thing they had: and hereupon they sent a Moore into our boat to make search for a conuenient watering place, who after some small search, brought vs to a little hole at the bottome of a hill, being hemmed in with the hill on the one side, and a ditch on the other side, there we filled our barricoes, and being ready to goe aboord, wee desired the Moore to goe aboord with vs, who willingly agreed thereto, and we vsed him very kindly, till the next morning that we went to water againe, and carried him on shore with vs, by whose report of his kinde vsage aboord, there came downe with him another that could speake a little Portugall, who (as hee said) was one of the Kings Gentlemen: him wee also brought aboord and vsed him very kindly, and set him ashore the next day: who promised at his departure to bring vs Hennes, Coquenuts, and Oxen

ges, which hee did accordingly, and then our Master, with master Reuet and my selfe went ashore with some others of the Company, where wee dined, and after dinner came two Canalliers, and a Moore being one of their Slaues, to the watering place, where our men were filling of the Casks, and asked whether there were any of the chiefe of our ship, or Company there? To whom Edward Churchman one of our Company made answere, and said there was our Master, and one of the Merchants, whom (if it pleased them) hee would bring to parle with them: and at their meeting, they saluted each other after the Portugall manner. And after some Conference, demanding what we were, wee told them we were Englishmen: and they replied that we were very welcome, and all that they had, or the Iland could afford, was at our command and disposing: to whom we gaue hearty thanks.

But these sugred words of theirs, were only in outward shew, to cloake their treacherous practices, as afterward we found it true.

Then we demanded what they were? and it was answered, that one of them was the Kings brother, who instantly shewed vs a siluer ring, whereon was ingrauen the number of villages, and houses, or cottages in the Iland, and said he was Ruler and Gouernor of all those places. Then we asked them, if there were any Portugals in the Iland? they said no, for they had banished them all, because they would haue reliefe there perforce, and would make Slaues of the people of the Iland, (which being not able to indure) they made continuall warres with them at their comming thither.

In the meane time, our Pinnis came on shore, which had beene at another place of the Iland for Cattell according to appointment, but were deferred off, till they might get better opportunity for their intended treachery.

Then

Then our men told us that they had heard of that Ile of the Iland where they were for Cattell, that 15. saile of Hollanders had lately taken Mossemberge, and put all the Portugals to the sword: which newes they had heard from Zuzibar to bee true: whereat these Cauallers seemed outwardly to reioyce, which was also another subtill traine to bring us within compasse of their intended treachery. And when night drew on, we intreated them to goe aboord with us, which then they refused to doe, but promised to come aboord the next day, being the seuenteenth day of December: which the Kings brother (as he named himselfe) did with two others: but before they came aboord, they craued pledges, which they had, viz. Thomas Caue, Gabriel Brooke, and Laurence Pigot our Surgeon. The other three being then aboord, we vsed them verie kindly vntill they went on shore, on the eighteenth day in the morning: And our Generall gaue the chiefe of them two Goats, a paper Cartridge of Gunpowder, and some other small trifles to the other two, and so went on shore, and master Reuer, master Iordan, M. Glascoc and my selfe went with them for our pledges, and at our comming on shore and fearing no treachery, we went fiue or eight vnadvisedly vp to the houses for our pledges, whom we found guarded with fifty or sixty men armed with seuerall weapons, as Bowes and Arrowes, Swords and Bucklers, Darts, and Cartlasses: yet at our comming thither, we receiued our pledges, and without longer stay, departed to the Sea side, accompanied with the Kings brother: and immediately most of these Moores came also after vs, and fiue or six of them came to our Pinnis side and viewed her, and so departed againe to the rest of their fellowes.

And we instantly entered our boat, and intreated the Kings brother to go aboord with vs, which he willingly did, and we entertained him with all kindnes that we

could, vntill towards night that he was to depart, when our Master offered him a knife, with some other odde trifles, which he scornfully refused, and presently went ashoare in our boat. Vpon this, we mistrusted some trechery intended against vs; and therefore thought to bee better armed at our next comming ashoare.

The 19. day our Long-boat went ashore in the morning verie early, to fill our Caske with water, and hauing filled the same within a little, they espied our sailes out, being let downe to dry, but they imagined we were going away: whereupon the companion to ye Kings brother came to our Boatswaine, and asked him if we were going away? The Boat-swain, as well as he could, both by signes and otherwise, told him, it was only to dry our sailes. And as they were thus talking, they espied our Pinnace comming, being then very well armed, and left off making any further inquiry; which Pinnace had they not then espied, it was likley they had intended to haue cut off our men, & taken our boat; for there were two of these Rogues at the least lying in ambush about the wateting place, readie to haue giuen the onset, if the watchword had been giuen. By this time our Pinnace was come to the shore, and our men standing on their gard vpon the sands, not farre from her: then our Master sent Nicholas White, one of our gang, to tell them of ye Iland, that our Merchants were come on shoare, who passing by one of their houses, might perceiue the same to be full of people, & amongst the rest, six Portugals in long branched damaske Coats, lined with blue taffata, and vnder the same, white callico breeches. This Nicholas White, at his returne told vs: and presently came downe the companion to the Kings brother, and told Master Reuet, the Marchants were weary, and intreated them to go vp to the to see the Cattell, which was only one bullock which Nicholas White saw at his going vp, and no more. But Master Reuet craued pardon, desiring him to send downe the Bullocke, & there were commodities in the boat to

make

make satisfaction for the same. With this answer, and seeing vs better armed then we were wont to bee, he went away. The Kings brother being then on the sands, commanded a Negro to gather Coquonuts to send to our Generall, & made choise of Edward Churchman one of our men, to fetch the same, whom we never saw after, nor could euer know what became of him; But when they saw that none of vs would come ashore, but stood vpon our gard, they gaue the watchword and sounded a horne, and presently set vpon our men at the watering place, and slew Iohn Harrington, the Boat-swains man, & wounded Robert Buckler, Master Eslanors man very sore, with 8. or 10. seuerall wounds, and had killed him, but that we discharged a Musket or two, which (as it seemed) hurt some of them; for then they retired an cried out: and so (though weake and faint) he did at length recouer our boat. Also two or three more of our men by creeping, and lying close in the ditch, vntill they espied our boat, got also safe aboord; and then counting our men, we only missed Edward Churchman, and Iohn Harrington, that was slaine: and so comming aboord, we certified the company of all our proceedings on shoare; and our Surgeon dressed Robert Buckler, and after, did his best for his cure and recouery of his health.

The twenty day in the morning we went on shoare with our Pinnace and Long-boat, very well armed to fetch in our Dauid (which is a piece of wood or timber wherewith we hale vp our Ancor) and a little beyond the same, we found Iohn Harrington dead, and starke naked, whom we buried at another Iland, hard by the maine Iland.

The naturall people of the Iland Pemba, seeme to be louing and kind: for they made signes to me and others, at our first comming, to beware of our throats cutting: which then we tooke no herde or notice of, vntill this their treachery put vs in minde thereof againe.

The same day (being the 20. day) we waighed Ancor,

and

and about 12. of the clocke at night, our ship was on ground on the shoulds of Melinder, or Pemba, which we certainely knew not: yet God of his mercy, (as formerly in the late pretended treachetie, so in that extremity) did mightily defend and preserue vs, whose name be praised and glorified now and euermore.

The 22. day in the morning, were espied three sailes being small boats, slightly wrought together, called Paugaias, which we made after and tooke: which they on shore espying, they sent out an Almadia, being also a Paugaia, which perceiued that we had taken the other, and returned to the shore.

Both of those which we had taken, there were some 6. or 8. of the chiefest that were thought by our company to be Portugals, the rest being certainely known to be Moores, and were in all some fourty and odde persons, and those five or eight were pale and white, much differing from the colour of the Moores. But being asked, what they were, they said, they were Moores and shewed vs their backes all written with Characters; and when we affirmed them to be Portugals, they then told vs, the Portugals were not circumcised.

But to conclude; our Company would not be perswaded but that they were Portugals: then some of our Company told them of all the intended treacheries, with the losse of two of our men, and wounding of the third, which made them fearefull of our revenge, (as it seemed) and then they talked together in their owne language, which made vs also suspect some villanous and desperat attempt to be practised by them, and therefore, I kept my selfe still upon the poope, and looked carefully to the swords which stood naked in the Masters Cabbin, which they also knew and noted, and marked Master Glascock and my selfe, where we set our swords, still expecting to haue the

place

place voided, which I perceiuing, kept good watch, lest greater hurt should ensue thereby, and being thus alone on the poope, they beckened me three or four seuerall times to come to them vpon the spare Deck, which I denied, lest they should so recouer the swords, whereby far more harme might haue beene done, then afterwards was done.

Then our Master came vpon the spare decke and demanded, which was their Pilot, whom hee toke downe into his Cabbin, and shewed him his plat, which hee at his comming downe did very earnestly behold.

But at his going from the rest with our Master, he spake in the Moores language, warning them (as we thought) to looke to themselues, and doe their best amongst vs, and to giue care when he gaue the watchword and then to giue the Onset.

Also there were speaches vsed that the Pilot had a knife about him, and being searched for it, he nimbly conueied the same from the one side to the other, and there with suddenly stabbed the Master into the belly, & then cried out, which (belike) was the Watchword: For then they began the onset on the spare decke, where Master Glascocke, Master Tindall, our Generall, and one or two more with them chanced to kill foure or fiue of the white Roagues, and made such hauocke among the rest, that at length they had slaine almost fourty of them, and brought the rest in subiection.

Now, a little before our Master thus called the Pilot, he entreated our Generall, that if they had any garuances or peason (being their Country food) they would let vs haue some, which they should be paid for, & what was taken from them, should be redeliuered, with free liberty to go where they would: whereto the Generall consented, & hereupon our Master called the Pilot, to see if he had any skill in the Plat, and so to set

him depart, and all the rest. But when thus treacherously they offered vs the first abuse, we could doe no lesse then we did, being in our owne defence, and for the safegard of our liues.

Yet did some fiue or sixe of these villaines recouer a Pangaia by their excellent swiftnesse in swimming, and escaped to the shore, they swimming to windward, faster then our Pinnis could rowe.

In this skirmish were hurt but three of our Company, namely, master Glascocke, with two wounds, whereof one was a deepe wound in his backe, master Tindals was aimed at his brest, he hauing nothing in his hand to defend himselfe, yet by the assistance of the Almighty, hee turned himselfe about and receiued the stabbe in his arme, and our Masters was in his belly, as is formerly sayd, which (God be thanked) they all recouered and were well cured.

The 19. day of Ianuary wee espied many Ilands, which the Portugals call by the name of Almaisant, being to the number of nine Ilands, all vnpeopled as the Portugals write and affirme.

The 20. day we sent our Pinnis in the morning to one of those Ilands to seeke fresh water, but could find none: yet they found there great store of Land Turtles, and brought some sixe aboord: then we sailed to an other Iland, which seemed more likely for fresh water then the first, where we cast ancor.

The 21. day about ten of the Clock in the forenoone, riding there at twelue or thirteene fathome water, and a reasonable good harbour, wee stayed there vntill the first day of February, and then waighed ancor, and departed. Here we refreshed our selues very well with fresh water, Coquo nuts, Fish, Palmitoes, and Doues great plenty.

The first day of February, we set saile, and sailed with a faire winde vntill the 19. day, that wee passed the Equinoctiall line, and on the fifteenth day in the

morning

morning betime, we came within ken of land, which was the coast of Melucidey vpon the maine.

The 16. day we came to an Anchor, about nine of the Clocke in the morning, at 12. fathome water, and some two leagues from the shore, and presently wee sent our Pinnis to the shore to seeke some refreshing, but they could by no meanes get on shore; nor would the people of the Country (being fearefull) come within parly, which at their returne they certified our master of, and so in the afternoone we set saile againe, and departed.

Now about this time it pleased God, (by the confession of William Acton, one of our ship boyes) to reueale a foule and detestable sinne committed amongst vs; which being approued against him by a Iury, hee was condemned to die, and was executed for the same on the third day of March (being Friday) in the morning.

The 21. day betimes in the morning, we espied an Iland standing in the height of 12. Degrees and 17. minutes, being barren and vnpeopled, euen against which Iland, some three leagues distant, stood foure hillocks or rocks. For this Iland we bare vp a whole day and a night, and finding it to bee barren and vnpeopled, by sending our skiffe on shore, we passed by it, and the same day we espied three Ilands more about sunne setting, standing in the height of 12. Degrees and 39 minutes, to which Iland we came the 29. day of March. 1609. two of which Ilands were within a league one of another, and the third we found to be Sacatra, and standeth in 12. Degrees and 24. minutes, where we Ancored in a fine Bay the 30. day in the morning about ten of the Clocke.

At sight of vs, the Ilanders made a fire, and we sent our skiffe on shore, but the people fled with great feare and trembling, hauing (as it seemed) beene formerly iniured by some that had passed that way: but

our men looking about, found no likely hood of any relaxe there, and so came aboord and certified the Generall thereof: so that about fiue of the clocke in the afternoone, wee waighed ancor, and sailed along to finde out the chiefe harbor.

The 31. day wee stood off into the maine Sea, where we met with a Guzarat ship, laden with Cotton wools, Callicoes, and Pentathoes, being bound for Adden, whither wee kept her company, in regard they told vs it was a Towne of great trading, but wee found it quite contrary: for it was onely a Towne of garison, and many Souldiers in it: and at the very entring into the Towne, is a Castle cut out of the maine, and incompassed round with the Sea, wherein are thirty two peeces of Ordnance, and fifty peeces in the Towne.

The 10. day of Aprill wee arriued there, and the Guzarat ship went into the Towne, and told the Gouernour, there was an English Ship come to trade there. Who presently sent his Admirall to vs, and our Generall vnaduisedly went on shore, where hee, and his fellowes were receiued with 4. great Horses, and were carried before the Gouernour, in as great pompe and state, as the Towne could yeeld. But the Gouernour finding him to be a plaine and simple man, put him in a house with a Chowse or keeper, with many Ianyzaries or Souldiers to gard him, and so kept him prisoner fire weekes, my selfe being prisoner with him.

And then the Gouernour caused him to send aboord for Iron, Tinne, and Cloth, to the value of 1500. Dollars, with promise to buy the same: which when he had on shore, he claimed and made stay thereof, for the Custome of the ship onely: and when hee saw he had gotten as much as hee could, hee sent him aboord the 27. day of May, and kept 2. of our merchants for 2000. Dollars, which he said was for ancorage: but the Generall

ſtrall voice of the company was, that hee ſhould haue none: whereupon hee ſent the Merchants vp into the Country foure 8. daies iourney, to a place called Siam, where the Maſter then lay.

The 18 day, our Pinnace came to vs, who told vs their Maſter was dead: and inquiring where, and how, the company told vs, he was knockt in the head with a Mallet hammer, by one Thomas Clarke, with the conſent of Francis Driuer his mate, Andrew Euans, and Edward Hilles, being foure murderous and bad-minded men: who being asked why, and vpon what occaſion they did it, they could make no excuſe, nor alledge any cauſe, ſaue only, that hee had ſome ſmall quantity of Aqua vitæ and Roſa ſolis for his owne vſe, and for the good of them, or any one aboord, that ſhould ſtand in need thereof, and was prouident to keepe and preſerue the ſame, till great need ſhould be, and therefore out of meere malice, and chiefly by the inſtigation of Francis Driuer his mate, they thus murdered an innocent man, who thought them no harme, nor ſuſpected any ſuch danger. The maſter of the Pinnace murdered.

The 21. day of May, a Jury was called, and vpon inſt and due proſe, according to our Engliſh lawes, they were conuicted, and Francis Driuer and Thomas Clarke were condemned and iudged to die, and were hanged in the Pinnace where they did the fact: and on the other two, God ſhewed his iuſt iudgement afterwards. For Edward Hilles was eaten with Caribes or Man-eaters, and the other died and rotted where he lay.

The third day of June, we weighed anchor and ſailed into the Red-ſea, thorow the ſtraights of Mocho; which are ſome league ouer from ſhore to ſhore, and 18. fathome water, cleare aboord the Iland ſhore, and about 2. leagues in length.

When you are within the Straits, there lieth a great ſhole, ſome two leagues off into the Sea, and to

shunne it, you must take a good breadth off, and so you shall come in no danger, and then you haue to Mockoo some 6. leagues, where is a good Road to anchor in and faire ground, and you may ride at 14 fathome water. It is a place that is neuer without shipping, for it is a Towne of great trade of merchandize, and hath Carranans or Connoyes that come from Seena, from Mecha, from grand Cairo, and Alexandria, and all those places.

Moha sixe leagues within the Straits.

It is a City of great trading for our Commodities: as Tynne, Iron, Lead, Cloth, Sword blades, and all English commodities. It hath a great Bussart or Market euery day in the weeke. There is great store of fruit, as Apricocks, Quinces, Dates, Grapes abundance, Peaches, Limmons, and Plantins great store, which I much maruelled at, in regard the people of the Country told vs, they had no raine in seuen yeares before, and yet there was very good Corne and good store, for eighteene pence a bushell.

There are Oxen, Sheepe, and Goats abundance: as an Ox, for 3. Dollars, a Goat for halfe a Dollar, and a Sheepe for halfe a Dollar: a much fish for three pence, as will suffice ten men to a meale: As Dolphines, Sword-fish, Basse, Mullets, and other good Fish.

The Town is Arabian, and gouerned by the Turk, and if an Arabian offend, he is seuerely punished by their Law. For they haue Gallies and Chaines of purpose, which offenders are put into, else were they not able to keepe them in awe and subiection.

At Mockoo, we staid from the 13. of June, till the 18. of Julie, and then weighed anchor, and went out to the mouth of Mockoo, where we left two anchors, and from thence we set saile to Sacatora: and about the 5. of August, we cast anchor ouer against the Towne of Saiob, where the King lieth, and one of our Merchants went on shore and gaue the King a present, and desired

Their abode at Moha.

that

that we might buy Water, Goats, and other prouiſion, which her would not grant, becauſe the women of the Country were much afraid: yet her told him, if her would goe to a Road ſome fiue leagues off, wee ſhould haue any thing his Countrey would affoꝛd: where we bought Goats, Water, Rices Socotrina, Dragons blood, and what elſe the Countrey would affoꝛd.

Heere at Sawb, wee remained from the 5. day of Auguſt, till the 18. day, and ſet ſaile with an ancoꝛ and a halfe, foꝛ Cambaia. And on the 28. day of Auguſt, we came to Moa, where one of the Country people told vs, that foꝛ the value of 10. Dollars, wee might haue a Pilot to bꝛing vs to the bar of Suroc. But our wilfull Maſter refuſed it, and ſaid he would haue none.

The 29. day wee ſet ſaile from thence, thinking to hit the Channell to goe to the bar, but wee came out of 10. fathome water into 7. fathome, and into fiue fathome and a halfe. Then we tackt about to the Weſtward, and came into 15. fathome, and then wee tackt about againe to the Eaſtward, and came into 5. fathome water. Then ſome of the companie asked whither the Maſter would goe? who anſwered, Let her go ouer the height, and preſently the ſhip ſtrooke, which I preſently went vp and told him of: who turning about, asked who durſt ſay ſhee ſtrooke? then preſently ſhee ſtrooke againe, and ſtrooke off her Rudder, and loſt it in the Sea: then wee came to an ancoꝛ, and rode there two dates, then our Skiffe ſplit in pieces, and wee had no moꝛe but our long boat to helpe our ſelues withall: yet we made ſuch ſhift, that wee got the pieces of our ſkiffe into the ſhip, and the Carpenter went ſo roundly to woꝛke, that they had bound her vp together with woldings, ſo that when our greateſt need was, ſhee bꝛought 16. men on ſhoꝛe.

The ſecond day of September about ſix of the clock at night, our ſhip ſtroke and began to ſounder, and hauing ſtroke twice, we had preſently 24. inches of water

The ſhip foundreth.

water in the Well, then we plied the pumpe, some foure houres, viz. from seuen of the Clocke to eleuen of the Clocke at night, then the water encreased so fast, that we were able to keepe her no longer, but were forced to take our boats.

The Merchants had some 10000 l. lying betweene the maine Mast and the Steerage, whereof the Generall and the Company take what they would, and I thinke they tooke amongst them some 3000. pounds. some hauing 100. pounds, some 50. pounds, some 40. pounds, some more, and some lesse, and so we left the ship, and tooke neither meat nor drinke with vs. And betweene twelue and one of the Clocke, we set saile to rowe ashore, which was at the least 20. leagues to the Eastward, and so we sailed all that night, and the next day, without any sustenance at all, till fiue or six of the Clocke at night, being the third day of September, that we made to Land, being a little Iland, standing vpon the bar, and then a gust came down vpon vs, & broke the mid-ship thought of our long boat, wherein were 55. persons, yet it pleased God that we recouered our Mast, and (the gust ceasing) we went ouer the barre, and got into the River of Gandeuee.

Gandeuee River.

But when the Country people saw so many men in two boats, they strooke vp their drums and were in Armes, taking vs to be Portugals, and that we came to take some of their Townes: which we perceiuing, (and hauing by chance a Guzarat aboord, we sent him ashore to tell them truly what we were: and when they knew we were Englishmen, they directed vs to the City of Gandeuee, where was a great Gouernour, who at our comming thither (and vnderstanding we were Englishmen) seemed to be very sorry for our misfortunes, and welcomed vs very kindly. And there ended our trauels by Sea for that time.

1609. The fourth day of September, 1609. we came to the City of Gandeuee, which is a very faire hauen, and

and great ſtore of ſhipping built there, whereof ſome are of foure or fiue hundreth Tun, it ſtandeth in a good Soile, and is gouerned by the Gentiles.

The 25. day of September, we tooke our iourney towards Surrat, to a Towne called Sabay, which is a Towne, only conſiſting of Spinners and Weauers, and there is much Calico made, and from thence we came to Surrate, where we found one William Finch an Engliſh Merchant, and ſeruant to Maſter Iohnſon in Cheapſide, who very courteouſly went to the Gouernour, and acquainted him with our diſtreſſe, who (as hereafter we found it to be true) was bribed by the Portegals, which told him we were a kinde of turbulēt people that would make mutinies, and ſow ciuill diſſention in the Towne, and ſo aduenture to ſurpriſe the Towne, whereupon we were put into a Monaſtery where we liued three daies, nor could this ſuffice, but we were remoued to a great houſe being a Gentiles houſe, where we lay 14. daies, in which time, (by the good aduice of the ſaid William Finch) we made prouiſion of Coaches, Horſes and other things to trauell to the great Mogol, & certifie him of our great diſtreſſe and miſfortunes. This is a City of great fame & Antiquity, being walled about with free ſtone, and a ſtrong Garriſon lying therin, and a City of great trading for Merchandize, and great ſtore of ſhipping, whereof ſome are of 500. Tun, which they cannot lade at the Town, but carry them ouer the bar with their ballace onely, & there lade thē, but for their ſmaller ſhipping, they lade them at the Town, and ſo goe ouer the bar, where at a high water, they haue 16. foot water.

The 23. of September, we tooke our iourney from Surrat to Agra, with our Generall and 57. men, with 21. Coaches of our owne, and ſome others being hired, and 19. Horſes to a great City called Bramport, and the firſt two nights we lay in the fields. The trauell to Agra.

The 26. day we came to Nawbon, where Sugar groweth in abundance, with Cotton and all maner

of graine, as Rice, Wheat, Beanes, Pease, Chéecore, Lantéechoes, Motte, &c. For the Countrey is so plentifull, that you may haue a gallon of milke for a halfe penny, a Hen for thrée halfpence, & 16. Eggs for a penny.

From Gandenee to Sabay is 12. course, & from Sabay to Surroe is 12. course, and euery two course is thrée English miles.

The 27. day, we trauelled 12. course, and came to a City of the Bannians called Daytaotote, and there Master Reuet one of our Merchants died.

This City could neuer be conquered by the great Mogol, but yéelded vpon composition, and still holdeth his title of King of the Bannians, and at this City we staied two daies.

This City yéeldes great store of Drugs, fine Pentathose and Calico Lawnes.

The first of October we trauelled 12. course, and lay in the fields.

The second day we trauelled 14. course to a great City of the Bannians called Netherberry, where is a great Basar or Market, and all maner of brazen wares to be sold, as Pots, Kettles, Candlesticks, and Caldrons of foure foot long, Shirts of Male, Swords and Bucklers, Lances, Horses in Armour of Arrowe proofe, Camels, and all manner of beasts.

There is also great store of Cotton wools, Cotton yarne, Pentathoes, Callico Lawnes, Shashes for Turbants for their heads, Limmons, Potatoes, thrée pound for a penny, and all maner of Drugs.

And surely cloth would be a very vendible commodity there: for course felt is there extreme deare. Also Gold and Siluer is there very plentifull, and these are very good people to deale withall.

The third day we trauelled ten course, to a small Towne of Husbandry called Sailote, where is also great store of Sugar, and fruits of all sorts.

The next day we trauelled 18 course to a Garrison

Towne

Towne called Saddiſee, and there is the Riuer of Tyndee, which runneth to Surrat, wherein is great ſtore of fiſh of all ſorts, and this Riuer diuideth the confines of the Bannians and the Guzarates.

The Bannians are a ſtrange people in their beliefe, and honour God in a ſtrange faſhion, viz. in pictures of ſtone, hanging their beades on the hands of the pictures, and then with their faces towards the ſun doe worſhip it, ſaying, that all their comforts proceede from it. And yet I ſaw more then this, which was a Cow adorned with a belte of gold and many Jewels, her head bedecked with garlands and flowers, and then being brought to a buriall place, where they doe vſe to make Sermons, they kille her fat and teats, and worſhip her, that it grieued me to ſee their fond ſuperſtition, and abominable Idolatry. And aſking why they did it, they anſwered, that thee was the mother of beaſts, and brought them milke, butter, cheeſe, and the Ore to till the ground, and laſtly, her hide did make leather to make them ſhoes. Moreouer, they ſay, ſhe is bleſt by the Mother of God, to be honoured aboue all beaſts. And ſo leauing the Bannians, wee croſſed the Riuer of Tindee into the Gentiles Countrey.

Now at Saddiſee we being many, ſome in Coaches, ſome on horſeback, they thought we had come to take their Towne, and did ſhut their gates, & bent their Ordnance vpon vs. But our Generall ſent our Linguiſt or Interpreter to certifie them, what wee were: and then the Gouernour opened the Gates, and came himſelfe, to entertaine vs with great curteſie and ſtate. Yet that night we lay by the Riuer ſide and the next day being the fifth of October, we came into the Towne, where we lay that night: And the next day we trauelled ſome 12. Course and lay at a Monaſtery: And the ſeuenth day wee went to the great City of Bramport, where the great Generall called the Can

Canawe, lineth, this being his Garrison or resting place when he is out of the warres, and on the twelfth of October, hee came from the warres with 1500. Elephants, 30000. Horses, 10000. Camels, 3000. Drummedaries.

The Elephant serueth in the Field with a small tower of wood or timber vpon his back, wherein is placed 4 peeces of brasse as big as Mabuets, and 10. men very artificially placed in the said Tower, with bows and arrowes, and to discharge those peeces.

The Elephants skin is musket proofe, vnlesse it be on his face and belly, and he is a beast of so great vnderstanding, that he is ruled and gouerned by word of mouth, vnderstanding what his keeper commandeth him to doe.

This Country beareth toward the Northwest, in the height of 28. Degrees, or thereabouts: And here Muskets, Snap-hances, Pistols, Petronels, and Swords, be good commodities, but no Firelocks in any wise.

Also Cloth is an excellent commodity to my knowledge, for I was offered three pound for an old cloake, which heere is not worth 10. shillings at the vttermost.

And in Brampore we staied from the seuenth of October, vntill the 11. of Nouember following: When I, and Iohn Frencham one of our Company went to craue the Generals passe, to goe to the great Mogol: but he asked vs if we would serue him in his warres, and he would giue vs what meanes we would desire? but we told him, we were poore distressed merchants, that had beene shipwracked: and he againe replied, that there was no Englishman, merchant, nor other but he was a Souldier. But we told him that we had wiues and children in our Country, to whom we must of necessity goe: to which he said, It was very well spoken, and that it was against their Lawes to

keepe

kéepe any man againſt his will: When he aſked vs if we had any Iewels for his Ladies? I anſwered I had one ſtone and one Iewell, which I ſold him for forty pound ſterling, and then he commanded his Secretary to make vs a Paſſe, and ſealed it with his great Seale, for our ſafe Conduct to Agra. Alſo for the nature and ſtrength of the Elephant, I can ſay thus much of mine owne knowledge becauſe I ſaw it:

An Elephant riſall being brought to remoue a piece of Ordnance of one and twenty foot long, which carried a ſhot of ſeuen inches high, and lay vpon the carriage on the ſide of a hill, and to carry the ſame ſome halfe a furlong off; which he did, as it ſeemd, to the great diſlike of his Keéper, who told him hee was a lazy villaine, and deſerued not his meat. Now the nature of the Elephant is, not to be diſparaged in any thing, and ſtandeth much vpon his reputation and valour: ſo that vpon theſe ſpéeches of his Keéper, he came to it againe, and with maine ſtrength tore the carriage in pieces, and left the peeces lying on the ground. Then were Carpenters ſet on worke to make a new carriage, which being done, the ſame Elephant was brought, who clapt his Trunke about the wheéles, and brought the Ordnance where his Keéper commanded him.

This Citie is farre bigger than London, and great trade of all ſorts of merchandiſe therein: it is one of the moſt famous heathen Cities that euer I came in, and the Citizens are very good and kind people, and very many Gallants in the Citie. Alſo fine riuers, ponds, orchards, gardens, pleaſant walkes, and excellent faire proſpects as euer I ſaw. Heere any Gentleman may haue paſtime to hunt or hawke: and if hee will not goe farre, he may buy a Déere in the Buſar or market for a Doller, being but foure ſhillings ſterling, and hunt him where and when he will.

Now in my iudgement, our Engliſh cloth of gold

and siluer, veluets, broad-cloth, bayes, and cottons, would be very vendible, in regard there are so many Gallants. And thus much for the great City of Bamport.

The eleuenth of November we took our iourny towards Agro, I and Ioseph Salebanck our Purser, and one Io. Frencham, with one of the Country people for our guide, taking leaue of our Generall, who was extreme sicke of an Ague, and no hope of any speedy recouery. Also we had thought to haue gone along with a Carrauand of foure hundred and fifty strong, which were bound for Agro: but the Captaine told vs, that they were to stay seuen daies longer; but said, if we would trauell some two daies iourny (which we might safely doe without any danger of theeues) we should meet with a greater Carrauand then they were.

So on the twelfth day, we trauelled to a Towne called Caddor, some fifteene course from thence, where we lay that night.

Heere the Gouernor hearing that we were Strangers, or Christians, demanded what we would haue, and whither we trauelled? We answered, to Agro, to the King, and that we came from Surrot. Then he asked vs what we would doe with the King? And when I heard him so inquisitiue, I peremptorily answered, that my businesse was too great for him to know: but he said, he would know it ere we went out of the Towne: and I againe replied, that my businesse was such, that I would goe out of the Towne and aske him no leaue: and so making vs ready to depart, we said, we would see who would stay vs, without a very lawfull occasion. Then the Gouernor sent his Cotwall or the Maior of the Towne, who asked vs why we vsed such peremptory speeches to the Gouernor? We told him, We answered him in no worse manner then his place and calling deserued, and that it was not for him to force vs to acquaint him with our businesse to the

King,

King, and then we shewed him the Con Canawes palle to the King. Whereupon the Gouernor came to vs again with twenty Gentlemen of the Towne, and by all meanes intreated vs to stay all night, and whatsoeuer we wanted that the Country could afford, should be at our seruice; and withall told vs, the way was dangerous, and very bad to trauell.

The next day we gaue him halfe a pound of Tobacco for a present, which we brought out of England, which he accepted very thankfully.

The thirteenth day we came to a Towne called Sawbon, some 14 course from Caddor, but before we were halfe a course out of the Towne, the Gouernour sent 12. Horsemen with Launces, Bowe and Arrowes, to conduct vs some part of the way that was most dangerous, which was some 10. or 12. English miles.

And when we came to Sawbon, we found the Carrauand being 500. Camels bound for Agra, and were laden with Taffaties, wrought Silkes, Cloth, Sugar, and other Commodities, some from Bramport, some from Bengalla, and some from Cambaia.

The 14. day we set forwards with the Carrauand, and trauelled some 12. course to a Monastery called Tindey.

The 15. day, we trauelled some 10. course and lay in the woods.

The next day, we came to a great City called Cannowe, where is much trading for Cloth, Swords, Shashes, Peeces, and Armour tied on with strings, being but onely Arrow proofe.

There is great store of fruit, and colours for Diers, of all sorts: and I thinke our English cloth would be an excellent commodity there: for it is very cold, especially in January, Febrary and March, for it beareth to the Northwards.

The 16. day we trauelled some 14 course to a great Riuer,

Riuer, called the Riuer of Andee, which is as broad as the Thames at Woolwich, and runneth into the Bay of Bengalla, and this is the vtmost part of border of the Gentiles, and on the 17. day we passed ouer the Riuer, and went out of the Gentiles Countrey.

The Gentiles will eat nothing that bleedeth, and the Sun is their great god; For, should they eat any thing that bleedeth, they beleaue that they may eat the soules of their Father, Mother, Sister, Brother, or friends, that are deceased: For, they say, that when any one dieth, their breath presently goeth into one beast or other, & so, in eating that beast, a man may eat the soule of some friend together with the flesh of that beast: such is their great blindenesse and ignorance. May more, they doe make euery liuing thing their Idols: as, the first liuing they meete in the morning, is their god or saint for that day, to worship that, and so leaning the Gentiles, we came to the Bulloits, or Pithagoreans.

The 17. day we came to the City of Gorra, where are many Surroyes, or Innes, where Trauellers may set their Camels, Horses or Cattell, and cost nothing.

Also there are foure great Schooles for learning, like to an Vniuersity: In this Countrey were two Brothers being Kings sonnes, who warred for this City, being eight miles in compasse, and in the middle a great wall, and there they laid their Seedge a long time. And at the last, the King of the East part got the victory, and held the same for seuen yeares, and then the great Mogol Tamberlaine the fifth ouercame the whole Countrey, and tooke it into his hands.

The 18. day, we went ten course to a great Tanch or pole of water, like vnto the Bath, the water boiling out of the earth and is very warme.

The 19. day, we trauelled some 15. course to a Towne called Sanday, where is great store of Woll, like Spanish Woll: here are made great store of Caps to couer Turbants, felt gownes to ride in, both fine and

and courſe, there are great ſtore of ſheepe, and ſo much Sugar, that they feed horſes therewith as we do with prouender, alſo there are goodly Sutroies or Innes for horſemen and footmen.

The 20. day, we trauelled ſome fifteene courſe to a great Surroy, neere vnto a Monaſtery, where were han great ſtore of fruit called Mangoes being like an Apple, and haue a ſtone as big as an Apricocke, and in ſent or taſte, and is excellent good for the Flixe, and are there much eſteemed of.

The 21. day we trauelled twelue courſe to a ſmall village, called Lee.

The 22. day we trauelled ſome 16 courſe to a City called Elman, where is a great Baſſart or Market for the countrey people, for Wooll, Cotton, Cotton yearne, Swords, Iauelins, and other weapons for the warres.

The 23. day, we came to a little Towne called Zi-greene, ſome 14. courſe, where is great ſtore of Wood, and abundance of Dungs for Diers.

The 24. day, we trauelled 16. courſe to a Citie called Barrandoon where are great ſtore of Merchants of the Bannians and Meſulipatanians.

It is a City where the great Carrauans meet, and there is great trade of Merchandiſe, for Cloth, Shaſhes, Armour, for men and horſes, Coats of Male, Armour of Arrow proofe, bombaſt, Headpeeces, and Elepharts teeth, alſo many wilde Elephants in the Countrey: here we ſtaied two daies and left our Carrauant in the City.

The 27. day we toke our iourney forwards, and by the way we met with a Cen or Knight of that Countrey, with ſeuenty Horſe being bound for Agra, and fifty ſhot, with whom we alſo kept company, being about 140. ſtrong, and trauelled in the Deſart ſome fiue daies, where are great ſtore of wilde Elephants, Lions, Tygers, Cats of Mountaines, Porpentines,

pentines and other wilde beasts innumerable, but those wee saw. These Desarts are 100. course long, where every night wee made great fires round about our tents, to shunne the dangers of the wilde beasts: This Con or Knight told vs the nature or wit of the Elephant, who knowing he is hunted to death for his teeth, will goe to a tree and there by maine force will wring or wrest his teeth out of his head, knowing that so he shall liue secure and free from that danger, and this he protested to be true.

The third of December, we past those Desarts, and came to a Towne called Tranado.

The fourth day, we trauelled 16. course to a Towne called Zaioberbee, where is hay, corne, and graine, great plenty.

The fifth day we trauelled some 18. course to a City called Haudee, where the King hath a Castle and house, cut out of the maine Rocke, and wrought with carued worke round about. This Castle is inuincible, and hath fifty peeces of Ordnance in it.

There lay in this Castle, when we were there, 200. Knights, Captaines, and other Gallants, that had transgressed the Law, or the Kings commandement, as in Treason, Rebellion, and such like matters. Also, in this City are two houses much like Saint Iones, where Captaines & Souldiers, that haue been maimed, and hurt in the warres, doe liue, and haue each one a Mammothe a day, being nine pence English, and meat and drinke at the Kings allowance.

The 6. day we came to the River of Tamluo, which runneth into the River Indus, which parteth the Countries of the Pythagoreans, and the Indestans.

The Pythagoreans in former times haue been a vile and treacherous kinde of people. and had a Law that when the husband died, the wife should bee also burnt, which is holden till this day, though not in so strict a manner, for now she may refuse it, but then

her

her head is shauen and she clad in a blacke vesture or garment, which among them is reputed most vile and hatefull, that the basest slaue in the Countrey will not suceor nor relæue her though she should starue.

Now, the cause why this Law was first made, was, for that the women there were so fickle and inconstant, that, vpon any slight occasion of dislike or spleene, they would poison their husbands. Whereas now the eastablishing and executing of this Law, is the cause that moueth the wife to loue and cherish her husband, and wisheth not to suruiue him.

As for example, I saw a young woman the wife of a Doctor whose husband being dead, she made choise to be carried in a Pageant, by foure men, she being cloathed in Lawne, and her head decked with Jewels and rich Ornaments, and before her went Musicke of all sorts that the Country afforded, as Hoboies, Drums, fifes, and Trumpets, and next vnto her all her kindred, and so shee was brought to the place of execution, where was a stake and a hole to set her fæte in, and so being tied to the stake, all her kindred knæling round about her, & praying to the sun & their other Idols, the fire was set to her, she hauing vnder each arme a bagge of Gunpowder, and a bagge betwixt her legges, and so burnt to death, the fire being made of Beniamin, Storare, Lignomalloes, and other swæte wæds. Thus much for the Bulloies, and so to the Indestands, and the next day we trauelled some ten course to a towne called Audar.

The 8. day, we trauelled some 26. course, and came to the great City of Agro, where the great Mogoll kæpeth his Court and residence.

The ninth day Captaine Hawkins came to vs, and brought vs before the King, as it is the custome and manner of the Country. For no stranger must stay aboue twenty foure houres, before he be brought before the King, to know what hæ is, and wherefore hæ com-

meth. Also euery stranger must present the King with some present bee it neuer so small, which hee will not refuse. And I gaue him for a present, a small whistle of gold, waighing almost an ounce, set with sparks of Rubies, which hee tooke and whisteled therewith almost an houre. Also I gaue him the picture of Saint Iohns head cut in Amber and Gold, which hee also receiued very graciously.

The whistle hee gaue to one of his great women, and the picture to Sultane Careone his youngest sonne. His eldest son rebelled, and is in prison with his eies sealed vp, and it is noysed amongst the common people that his eyes are put out: But it was told mee by a great man, that they are but sealed vp. His name is Patteshaw Shelham, which in our language is heire apparant to the Crowne: His second sonne liueth with him and is called Sultane Mawbree, and him hee thinketh to make his heire apparant. His third sonne is called Sultane Lawlle, and is Viceroy of Lihorne: His fourth sonne is called Sultane Lill, and is Viceroy of the Gentiles, and these are his fiue sonnes. Also hee hath ten Viceroys more vnder him that gouern ten generall Prouinces or Countries, viz. Can Canow Viceroy of the Guzarats: Can Iohn Viceroy of the Bulloites: Michael Can Viceroy of the Bannians: Howsoner Can Viceroy of Cambaia: Hodge Iohn, Viceroy of Bengolla: Michael Can Viceroy of the Hendownes: Sawder Can Viceroy of the Putrans, and he lieth in the City of Candahar: Allee Can Viceroy of the Bullochies, and lieth in the City of Buckers: Sawber Can Viceroy of the Multans, and Can Bullard Viceroy of the Indestands.

These are the names of his ten Viceroys, being all Heathens, but very worthy men, and expert in the warres. Hee hath a great number of Noble men to attend on him. An Earle is called a Nawbob, and they are the chiefe men that attend on him, when he goeth

eth abroad: for at home none attend him but Eunuches or gelded men.

His Lord chiefe Iustice is an Eunuch, and is called Awlee Nawbob: hee is thought to bee worth twenty English millions: Hee keepeth twenty Elephants, one hundreth and fifty Camels and Dromedaries, and fiue hundreth Horse to attend on him.

The Lord Treasurer is a mighty man, called Sultan Carowdon: Hee hath forty Elephants to attend him, two hundred Camels and Dromedaries, and one thousand Horse at his seruice. And when he commeth to sit in his place of Iustice, hee is brought vpon an Elephant clad in cloth of gold or siluer, and sometimes in a Pollankan, carried by foure slaues, he lying in it, as if hee lay in a cradle, in as great pomp and ease as may bee, and hath foure maces of siluer and gilt carried before him, and ten banners, and as great attendance, as if hee were a King; yet on Tuesdaies and Thursdaies the King himselfe sits in Iudgement of all causes: He custometh all strangers goods himselfe, the custome being but small at his pleasure, as sometimes, the value of ten shillings, custometh goods worth two hundreth pound. Also if a Merchant stranger bring wares or merchandize from a farre Countrey: as from Chyna, Bengalla, and thinketh hee shall make a bad voiage, or lose thereby: if hee acquaint the King therewith, and that the Merchandize bee fit for Kings, Princes and Noble men, the King himselfe will take part thereof, and cause his Nobles to take the rest, at such rates as the Merchant shall not only bee a sauer, but a great gainer thereby.

The Mogoll lyeth in as great state and pomp as may be deuised both for Maiestie and princely pleasure; for hee had brought before him euery day during our abode there, 50. Elephants royall clad in cloth of gold and siluer, with drums, fifes and trumpets, whereof, some fight one with another, wounding one another be-

ry deadly, and cannot be parted but with Rackets of wilde fier, made round like hoopes, & so ran the some in their faces: and some of them fight with wilde horses, as one Elephant with 6 horses, whereof he hath killed 2. instantly by clasping his trunk about their neckes, and so pulling them to him, with his teeth breaketh their necks.

Also there are tame Elephants, that will take the viceroyes sonnes being the Kings pages, with their trunks, gaping as they would eat them, and yet verie gently will set them vpon his owne head, and hauing sitten there a good space, will set them downe againe on their feet as tenderly as a mother would set downe her owne childe, doing them no harme at all.

The Elephant will not goe out of the sight of his female, nor will he be ruled if he doe: this I can speake by experience, hauing seene triall made thereof. Also euery he Elephant hath 3. or 4. females, & I saw one that had 4. females and 12 young ones of his owne begetting.

Their ingendring together is strange, for the female lieth downe on her back, and he commeth vpon her, and so ingender. But if he perceiue any man to behold or see him thus ingendring, hee will kill him if he can.

Also the King hath Deare, Rammes, Veruathoes or Beasors, Lyons, Leopards, and Wolues, that fight before him. Also if a Caualier be condemned for any offence & iudged to die, he may by the custom of the Country, craue combate with a Lion for his life, (which the King denieth to none that craue it) as for example, I saw one, that at the first incounter strooke the Lion with his fist that he felled him, but the Lion recouering returned with great furie and violence, and caught such hold on him, that he rent out his guts, with the heart and liuer, and so tore him in peeces: and this was performed before the King.

Also there are horses that fight with Allegators or Crocodiles in Tancks or ponds of water, where I also

saw

saw one Allegator kil . stone horses at one time. There is also a faire Riuer called Indawe, running from thence to Mesopotamia, & carrieth boats or lighters of 40. tun, and is replenished with fish of all sorts.

Also there are 4. Basars or markets euery day in the werke, and great store of all things to be bought & sold there, and at a very reasonable rate. As a hen for 2. pence, a Turkey for 6. pence, a liue deere for a dollar, a sheep for 2. shillings, a goat for 2. shillings, a couple of oxen for 4. dollars, being 16. shillings sterling, a good hogge for 2. shillings, but none buy them but Christians, and none sell them but the Bannians, who breed them, and as much fish for 3. pence, as will serue 5. reasonable men at a meale.

Also great store of fruit, as Limmons, Oranges, Apricockes, Grapes, Peares, Apples and Plummes; But with their Grapes they make no wines, because their lawes forbid it: Also Raisins as great and faire as Raisins of Damasco, with great store of cloth of gold, veluets and silkes out of Persia, and silkes and cloth of gold from Chyna: but those are course and low prized; but abundance are there vended: and Captaine Hawkins thinketh that our Richer silkes, veluets, and such like would be excellent good commodities there.

But especially our Cloth of light colours. For there is no Cloth, but a kind of course Cloth like Cotton, wh is made at Lyhore, and at a Towne called Esmeere: and their finest & best, is a kind of course red cloth, like a Venice red, & this is the vsuall wearing for the chiefest Cauiliers; & these are all the places of cloathing that I could by any meanes heare of in all that Country.

The word Mogol in their language is as much as to say, the great white King; for he is a white man and of the Race of the Tartares. Hee is King of many kingdomes, & writeth himselfe in his stile, Patteshaw Shelham Shogh, that is, the King of all the great coynes. For there is a seueral coyne at Lahore, another at Bramport,

another

another at Surrot, another at Cambaia, another at Sabbarton, and another at Awgru: And for his seuerall Kingdomes, he is King of the Guzarats, of the Bannians, of the Bulloits of Callicot and Bengala which are Gentiles, of the Indeſtands of the Mogoles, of the Hendouns, of the Moltans, of the Puttans, of the Bullochies, and of the Alkeyſors, with ſome other, which I cannot particularly name. Alſo he writeth himſelfe the ſyxth King from Tamberlaine. And to this his great ſtile he is alſo of as great power, wealth and command, yet will he bygenone of what Nation ſoeuer to forſake their Religions, but eſteemeth any man ſo much the better, by how much the more he is firme and conſtant in his Religion, & of all other he maketh moſt accompt of Chriſtians, and will allow them double the meanes that hee giueth to any other nation, and keepeth continually two Chriſtian Friers, to conuerſe with them in ỳ Chriſtian Religion and manners of Chriſtendome. He hath alſo the picture of our Lady in the place of his prayer or Religious proceedings, and hath oftentimes ſaid, that he could find in his heart to be a Chriſtian, if they had not ſo many Gods: There was at my being there an Armenian Chriſtian, that in hope of gaine and preferment turned Moze, which being told the King, hee ſaid, If he thought to ſaue his ſoule thereby, that was a ſufficient Recompence for him, but he would rather haue giuen him preferment if he had kept himſelfe ſtill a Chriſtian.

The Mogoll is alſo verie bountifull, for to one that gaue him a little dore, he gaue 1000 Ruckees, being 100. pound ſterling: alſo to another that gaue him a couple of land Spanniels, he gaue the like reward, to another that gaue him two Cocks he gaue 1000 Ruckers.

Alſo there be excellent faire Hawkes of all ſorts from the Goſhauke to the Spar-hauke, and great ſtore of game, as Pheſants, Partridges, Plouers, Quailes, Mallard, and of all other ſorts of fowle in great plentie.

There

There are no great dogges but a kind of Mungrels, whereof two will hardly kill a deere in a whole day, and yet they are so choise ouer them, that they make them coates to keepe them warme and cleane. Nor haue they any Parkes, but Forrests, and Commons, wherein any man may hunt that will, sauo only within 6. miles of Agra, roundabout which is limited and reserued for the Kings priuate pleasure onely.

The King hath there begun a goodly monument for his Father, which hath been already 9. yeeres in building, and will hardly be finished in 5. yeeres more, and yet there are continually 5000. workemen at worke thereon.

The substance thereof, is very fine marble, curiously wrought.

It is in forme 9. square, being 2. English miles about and 9. stories in height.

Also, it was credibly reported vnto me by a Christian Frier (who solemnly protested he heard the king himselfe speake it) that hee intended to bestow a hundreth millions of Treasure on that monument.

And hauing viewed and seene this great and rich Citie of Agra with the pleasures and Commodities thereof; on the 18. day of Ianuarie, my selfe with Ioseph Salebancke and Iohn Frencham, went to the King and craued his Passe for England, who very courteously demanded of vs, if we would serue him in his wars, offering vs what maintenance we would aske of him; which was humbly excused, both in regard of this our voiage, wherein diuers others besides our selues, were partners, as also, in regard we had Wiues and Children in our owne Countrie, to whom both by Law and Nature, we were bound to make returne, if it were possible; whereupon most graciously he granted vs his Passe, vnder his hand & great Seale, for our safe conduct thorow all his Kingdomes and Dominions. Then his chiefe Secretary went with vs to his third Queene (for it is said that hee

hath ten Quænes, one thousand Concubines, and two hundreth Eunuches.) And this Quæne is Keper of his great Seale, where it was sealed and deliuered vnto vs. Then I also went to the chiefe Frier, and craued his letters, aswell to the Kings and Princes, whose Kingdoms and Dominions we were to passe thorow, as also to the Clergy and places of Religion, which he most willingly granted, being a man of great credit there, and greatly esteemed and well knowne in other Kingdomes.

Also he gaue me his letters of commendations to one Iohn Midnall an English Merchant or Factor, who had lien in Agra three yeares: but before I came into England, Iohn Midnall was gone againe for the East Indies, and I deliuered his letter to Mr *GREENAWAY*, Deputy gouernor in London for the Company of the East Indian Merchants.

The one and twentieth day, wee toke our leaue of Captaine Hawkins, whom wee left there in great credit with the King, being allowed one hundreth Ruckes a day, which is ten pound sterling, and is intituled by the name of a Can, which is a Knight, and keepeth company with the greatest Noblemen belonging to the King: and hee seemeth very willing to doe his Country good. And this is asmuch as I can say concerning him.

The 22. day we toke our iourney towards England, being 5. English men, viz. my selfe, Ioseph Salebancke, Iohn Frencham, Richard Martin, and Richard Fox, and Guilliam Asheee a Moze our guide, and trauelled towards Ispahan in Persia, and so with 5. horses and 2. Camels, we toke the way to Biany, because Iohn Midnall had gone the way by Lahor before, also this way was but two moneths iourney, though very dangerous, and that by Lahor was 4. moneths iourney and without danger, viz.

From Agra we came to Fetterbarre being 12. course. And frō thence to Bianie, being 12. course moze. And this is the chiefest place for Indico in all the East Indies, where

where are 12. Indico Milles.

The Indico groweth in ſmall buſhes like goſberry buſhes, and carrieth a ſéede like Cabbege ſéed. And being cut down, is laid on heapes for halfa yéere to rot, and then brought into a vault to be troden with Oxen, to tread the Indico from the ſtalkes, and ſo to the Milles to be ground very fine: and laſtly, is boiled in Furnaces, and very well refined and ſorted into ſeuerall ſorts.

A ſéere of Indico in Biany is worth ten pence, which ſéere doth containe twenty ounces at the leaſt. This I know to be true, and brought a ſample of the Indico home with mee. And for this Indico & the Anneele that is made thereof, there is much trading of Merchants from Agra and Lohore.

The 25 day, we came to Hendowne, being twenty fiue courſe, this is an ancient faire City, where is alſo good ſtore of courſe Indico.

The 26. day, we came to Mogoll being 14 courſe. This is a ſmall market Towne, where are alſo courſe Indico and Callicoes.

The 27. day we went ſome 12. courſe to a ſmall Village called Haſſor.

The 28. day, we trauelled 12 courſe to a ſmall Village called Chatſoe, where are ſheepe and goats great ſtore, and very cheape.

The 29. day, we went 11. courſe to a ſmall Town called Laddanna, and there are great ſtore of Cotten Weels.

The 30. day, we went eight courſe to a ſmall town called Moſabad, where is great ſtore of corne.

The 31. day we went 14. courſe to Bandaſon a ſmall Village

The firſt day of Febryary we came to a faire Riuer called Paddar, that runneth to Guzarat, and this Riuer parteth the Dominions of the Indeſtands and Hendownes, and falleth into the gulph of Perſia. And from

thence we went to the City of Eſmeere, being twelue course from Bandaſon.

Heere the great Mogol hath a ſtately house, where are continually kept 600. Elephants, and 1000. Horſes for the warres, to bee ready at the Kings commaund.

There is great store of wools, and much cloathing for coorſe cloth and cottens, alſo Iauelins, Bowes and Arrowes, Armour, Swords, and other weapons for the Warres, and two Bazars or Markets euery weeke.

The Indeſtands are very gallant people, and great Merchants into moſt parts of the world.

The ſecond day, wee went into the Hendownes Countrey, some 12. course, and came to Richmall, where is great store of Game, and a pleaſant place for hawking and hunting.

The fourth day, we went 12. course, to Mearta, a faire City, where I ſaw three faire and ancient Tombes or Monuments of the Hendownes, there are three Bazars or Markets euery weeke. Alſo great store of Indico, cotten woll, yarne, and cloth.

This City in my iudgement is as big as the City of Exceter.

The fifth day wee went some twelue course to Hurſallo, a ſmall Village.

The ſeuenth day we went 14. course to Lanara, a ſmall village, where is great store of Corne, Cattell, and Sheepe and very god cheape.

The eight day, we went 12. course to Towry, a Towne of Garriſon of the Hendownes.

The ninth day, we went 11. course to Chummo a ſmall Village.

The tenth day, we went 13. course to Moulto a Village.

The 11. day, we went 10. course to Pucker a ſmall Village.

The

The 12. day, we went 12. course to Senawra a little Towne.

The 13. day, we went but fiue course to Basonpee a small village.

The 14. day, we went fiue course more to Gisslemeere, a faire City, and hath in it a strong Castle, where lyeth a grand Cauilier. Also there is great trading of Merchandize by Land, and in the Castle are thirtie peeces of Ordnance.

The 18. day, we went from thence some 14. course ouer the sands, that part the Hendownes and Multans, and lay in the fields.

The Hendownes are naturally vnbefriended from the Gentiles, yet refuse no manner of meat, flesh, nor fish, and are many of them very notable theeues. They pray naked, dresse and eat their meat naked, and where they dresse and eat their meat, they make a circle, within which circle none must enter, during the time of their dressing and eating their meat.

Their women are brought vp of children with shackles, some of siluer, some of brasse, and some of Iron on their legs, and rings in their eares, all which are still increased or made bigger, as they grow in yeares and bignesse, so that in time they haue holes in their eares so great that a man may thrust his finger thorow. Also they doe weare bracists of Elephants teeth about their armes from the wrist to the elbow.

The 19. day, wee went eight course and lay in the fields.

The 20. day, wee went 12. course more, and lay in the fields.

The twentyone day, we went 12. course and lay by a wellsome 60. fathome deepe, where water was very scarce.

The 22 day, we trauelled 16. course, where wee could get no better water then was almost halfe Cow pisse.

The 23. day we went some 15. course, and lay in the fields.

The 24 day, wee went some fiue course, and came to three Townes, viz. Roree, Buckar, and Sucker, where is a gallant fresh Riuer, and small ships that may goe to Armoose, as the Townsmen report. Now the shipping belongeth to Roree, being some fifty or sixty saile, and of the burden of fourty, fifty, and sixty tun, whereby there is trade of Merchandize as far as the coast of Molindee, and as far as Mosembique, and this Riuer falleth into the gulph of Persia.

Buckar standeth in the middle of the Riuer, which maketh it in forme of an Iland, and is besides very strongly built.

The Indians cal this Riuer, the Riuer of Damiadee. And in this Towne of Buckar, lieth Allee Can the Mogols Viceroy of the Bullochies, who are such a stubborne & rebellious people, that hee keepeth that strong hold of purpose to retire vnto, and to gather a head, and renew his forces at all affaires, to subdue and keepe them in awe and obedience, which notwithstanding he can hardly doe. Also this Allee Can is a very worthy and bountifull Prince, who gaue vs very gallant and kinde entertainment, and commanded vs to come dayly to his Court, where wee had both costly and plentifull diet at all times, and heere wee left Io. Frencham (one of our company) sicke.

Sucker is a Towne consisting most of Weauers and Diers, and liue by cloathing, and serue the Countrey round about, and this is the first Towne of the Bullochies. And Roree the last confine towne of the Multans, who are good husbandmen and painefull people, and deale much in Merchandize, as Cloth, Indico, and other commodities, and are very good people to deale withall, yet their Religion is Mahometicall.

At Sucker wee staied 14. daies and more for a Coffle or Conuoy: For the Captaine of the Castle would not

not ſuffer vs to goe without one, becauſe the way was dangerous and full of Theeues, which afterwards we found true, for had we not (by the great prouidence of God) eſcaped their hands, it had coſt vs our liues, and yet it coſt vs ſome money beſides.

The 25. day of March, 1610, we came from Sucker, and trauelled ouer the plaines ſome three course or thereabouts.

The 26. day wee trauelled thorow the woods or Deſarts ſome three course more.

The 27. day, we went three course more thorow the Deſarts, and there we tooke in water for two daies, which was but bad water neither, but there was no better to be had, nor any towne to come to, vntill we came to Gorra, ſome eight course diſtant from thence, which was on the 28. day at night, where wee reſted two daies, and were very well vſed, yet being a Towne of the Bullochies and Rebels, wee were in great feare, but wee found no ſuch cauſe, God be praiſed.

The Bullochies are Men-eaters, being men of huge limmes and proportion, euen gianticke, nor are they of any Religion at all, ſaue only that they worſhip the Sunne.

The 21. day, we came to Norry, being about 10. course, and this is the laſt Towne of the Bullochies; and ſo to the Puttans.

The firſt day of Aprill, we tooke our iourney ouer the plaines early in the morning, and about breake of day wee met with tenne or twelue men playing on Fiddles, as if they had come in friendly maner to welcome vs, but indeed they were no better then Theeues that intended to rob and pillage vs, for by the Sun-riſing wee were beſet round with them and their companions, whoſe certaine number wee could not diſcerne nor know.

And though wee had a Caffeloe or Conuoy of two hundred

hundred strong, yet we were glad to intreat the Captaine of that unruly Crew to stand our friend, and both to bribe him privatly, and to pay openly besides in the name of a custom, twenty Chekeenes in gold, nor would all this have served the turne, but for the Mogols Passe under his hand and great seale, which they much feared, but that all our throats had beene cut, as other in greater number had formerly beene; yet at last upon this friendly composition, they garded and conducted us thorow their Country, untill we were past all danger, and so departed, and that day we travelled some nine course over the plaines, and tooke up our lodging in the plaine Fields.

The seconn day we travelled some eight course to a Towne called Dadder, where we rested two daies.

The fifth day, we travelled eight course over the mountaines.

The sixth day, we went ten course over the mountaines.

The seuenth day, we went eight course over the Mountaines.

The eight day, we went eight course to Vacheto, a Towne of ciuill and quiet Gouernment, where we rested that night.

The ninth day we went three or foure course over the mountaines, and lay in the fields.

The tenth day we went some eight course in the mountaines.

The eleuenth day, we went nine or ten course in the Mountaines.

The twelfth day we went some nine or ten course in the mountaines.

The thirteenth day we went nine or ten course in the mountaines.

The fourteenth day we went some fourteene course

ouer

The 15. day we came to Candahar, being but tiue course from thence, where wee staied 20. or 21. daies.

This is a great and gallant Citie of the Puttans, where Swadder Conuiccroy of the Puttans keepeth his Court and residence.

There is great and continuall traffique by land, from Persia, Indestand, Mesopotamia, and from all parties betweene that and China, with all sortes of merchandize and commodities which those Countries yeeld; For there are continually 7. or 8. thousand Camels about the Citie, which trade to and fro with merchandize.

Also the viceroy hath continually 40000. horse for the warres in readinesse for feare of Rebellion, because the Puttans are a strong and warlike people, and inclined to rebellion, by reason they came vnder the Mogols government and subiection by force and conquest, and therefore loue him not in their hearts, but obey him for feare.

The 6. day of May we toke our iourney for Ispahawne in Persia, and trauelled some 8 course that day, and came to a gallant Riuer, where were two Townes, on each side of the Riuer one, and at one of these Towne called Langor, we rested that night.

The 7. day we went some 6. or 7. course ouer the plaines.

The 8. day we went in like manner some 7. course more, and lay in the fields.

The 9. day we went ouer the plaines some 12. course, and came to a great Riuer, which diuideth the land of the Puttans from Persia, and there we paid customs for our Diuts or Camels, and rested 2. daies by the Riuer side.

The 12. day we were ferried ouer the Riuer, which is called Sabbaa, to a castle a course from thence, and nere to a Towne called Grees.

This Riuer diuideth the confines of the great Mogoll and the King.

The Puttans are a warlike and godly people, and weare

their beards long, which the Mogols doe hate, also they worship the great God of heauen, and despise Mahomet.

Their Priests goe in Sackcloth with great Chaines about their middles; And doe fall downe and pray continually in Sackcloth and Ashes.

Grees the first Towne of Persia.

And so passing out of the great Mogols kingdomes and dominions, we came to the Towne of Grees being the first Towne of Persia, where we rested a day and a night.

The Towne of Grees, is a frontier Towne, and therefore the King or (as they call him) the Shawbash of Persia keepeth heere a garrison of ten thousand men, and a gouernour to command them.

The 14. day we went ouer the plaines 6. forlongs: euery forlong being a league, and euery league 2. course, and rested in the fields.

The 15. day we trauelled ouer the plaines some 6. forlongs more, and came to a Castle, where we refreshed our selues and our cattel, and there we rested our selues two dates to stay for a Conseloe or connoy which came to vs the 14. day at night.

The 18. day we went 5. forlongs ouer the fields or plaines, and lay in the fields.

The 19. day at night we trauelled some 4. forlongs to a Towne called Doctoreham, where we stated all the next day and night.

The 21. day we trauelled some 5. or 6. forlongs in the night to a Towne called Schawe, and thus for certaine dates we trauelled all by night, by reason of the extreme heat in the day time.

The 22. day at night we trauelled some 6. forlongs ouer the plaines.

The 23. day at night we went 5. forlongs to a Town called Vea, where are great store of Feltmakers, which also make felt Carpets, & weauers of Turkie Carpets: there are also great store of Dates, and all sorts of fruits.

The 24. day we trauelled some 6. forlongs to a faire

Citie

Citie called Parra, where we ſtaied 22. daies for a Coffeloe or Connoy, my ſelfe being alſo ſicke there: there is great trading of merchandize, and great ſtore of raw ſilke, which in the Perſian tongue is called Aueriſham.

The 6. day we went ſome 2. forſongs ouer the mountaines.

The 7. day we went 4. or 5. forſongs ouer the mountaines.

The 8. day we went 7. forſongs.

The 9. day we went ſome 5. forſongs.

The 10. day we went 10. forſongs all in the mountaines.

The 11. day we trauelled ſome 3. forſongs to a towne called Banda, being but a harbor or lodging place.

The 12. day wee went ſome 3. forſongs ouer the plaines.

The 13. day we trauelled ſome 5. forſongs ouer the plaines, and reſted till the 14. day at night, and then trauelled ſome 7. forſongs and a halfe.

The 15. day wee came to a Towne called Sunday, where we reſted that night and all the next day and night.

The 17. day we trauelled ſome 7. forſongs and a halfe ouer the plaines.

The 18. day wee went in like manner ſome 9. forſongs,

The 19. day we went 5. forſongs to a Towne called Beaſta.

The 20. day we went ſome 4. forſongs.

The 21. day we trauelled ſome 6. forſongs to a towne called Guſta, where we reſted a day and a night.

The 23. day we trauelled 4. forſongs to a watering place.

The 24. day we trauelled 10. forſongs, and reſted in the fields,

The 25. day we trauelled 7. forſongs to a Towne called Dattee, where was great ſtore of Muſkmillions, and

there we had good releefe.

The 26. day we trauelled some 4. forlongs, to a place where was a gallant vawlt with water.

The 27 day we went some 7. forlongs, to a Towne called Yesday.

The 28. day we went some 5. forlongs, to a Towne called Pahanauens, where we rested 2. daies and two nights.

There is great store of raw silke, or Auerisham as they call it.

The 2. day of Iuly we went 5. forlongs ouer the plaines.

The third day we went 8. forlongs ouer the barren and wilde plaines, where we had no water but salt water, and the ground all couered ouer with salt.

The 4. day we trauelled 7. forlongs in salt ground, and none but salt water.

The 5. day we went 15. forlongs for want of water in a most barren and dry Country, and came to a town called Bibe, where we rested two daies and two nights.

The 8. day we trauelled some 14. forlongs to a Towne called Godanna: where we rested that night and the next day and night, and here is also great store of raw silke.

The 10. day we trauelled some 20 forlongs to a Towne called Hemda, where are great store of Grapes and Muskmillions.

The 12. day we trauelled some 15. forlongs to a Towne called Carneta.

The 13. day we went 6. or 7. forlongs to a Towne called Orrinkca, a lodging Towne.

The 14. day we went but 4. forlongs to a little village.

The 15. day we went 5. forlongs to a Towne called Gowra, being a faire great Towne, where is great store of raw silkes, bed couerings, silke carpets, cotten Carpets,

Carpets, and such like commodities; and there wee staied that night, and the next day and night.

The seuentéenth day, we went nine forsongs, before we could finde any water.

The eightéenth day, we trauelled fiue forsongs to a little Village.

The ninetéenth day, we went seuen forsongs ouer the plaines.

The twentieth day, wee went some fiue forsongs ouer the plaines.

The twenty one day, wée trauelled some fixe forsongs ouer the plaines.

The twenty two day, we went two forsongs and a halfe.

The twenty thrée day, we came to Ispahawne.

The twenty fourth day, we entred into the City, where wée staid eleuen or twelue daies.

This City of Ispahawne, is a gallant City, and one of the principall Cities of Persia, and aboundeth in traffique of all sorts of Merchandize. There are many great Surroies, where are houses made of purpose for the laying in and keeping of Merchants goods, and to harbour and lodge themselues and their Camels, Horses or other Cattel, and prouision; the profits of which Surroies redound to the King onely.

The whole Countrey aboue a hundred miles round about, doe wholly and generally trade to this City, with their chiefest and best commodities. There is also a place in forme like the Exchange, of an inestimable wealth, where is nothing to be sold but things of great value and worth: As Cloth of gold, siluer and tissue, sattins, veluets, Jewels and pearles. In one end are nothing but raw silkes; in another end are twisted and wrought silkes: In another none but Merchant-tailors, who sell all sorts of apparell ready made, as it is in Birching lane, but farre more rich, and all of the Persian fashion, as sutes of cloth of gold,

and ſiluer, veluet, ſatten, taffety, Callico, and none almoſt of any worſer ſorts.

Alſo there is great ſtore of Indico and Annále, and of all manner of Drugs, which are ſold by Iewes and other ſtrangers that ſend them thither, and haue continuall trading there.

Alſo there are Cammels, the beſt and ſtrongeſt that are to bee found, with gallant Horſes and Mules abundance. For whereas an ordinary Camels load is fiue hundred waight, the Perſian Cammels load is vſually 800. waight.

The Shawbaſh (or, as we call him, the King) hath there diuers gallant and ſtately houſes, and banqueting houſes, with Orchards, Gardens, Springs, ponds of water, walks and Galleries, as pleaſantly ſeated and artificially contriued, as can be thought or deuiſed. But the King him ſelfe before my comming thither, was remoued to a place called Tobrin, as it was told me by the Chriſtian Friers.

And at his chiefeſt houſe ſtanding ouer againſt the great Baſar or Market place, there are good ſtore of braſſe Ordnance orderly planted before the gate thereof, for defence, if need be, as namely, two Demy Cannons, two whole Culuerings, two Cannon Pedzars, and thirty other field Péces.

Alſo here I made enquiry of Maſter Robert Sherley, thinking to haue had ſome aſſiſtance, and better directions from him, or by his procurement, in my Iourney, but it was told me directly that hee was departed ſome ſeuen months before for England, and had his way by the Caſpian Seas, being two months Iourney from Iſpahawn: That is to ſay, himſelfe, and his wife, being a woman of great worth and eſtéeme in that Country, with Camels and Horſes to carry his treaſure, ſtuffe, and prouiſion, and many attendants both men and women. And in his Company, one Captaine and ſixe or ſeuen Engliſhmen more.

Alſo

Alſo there are great ſtore of Grapes and Wines: and of all ſorts of fruits; their ſtronger Wines like vnto Canary Sacke, their red Wines like high Countrey Claret, and their ſmaller Wines like to Iland Wines. Alſo victuals good ſtore and good cheape.

And there lieth continually a Portugall Embaſſador, and fiue Portugall Friers, who haue a Church, and a houſe to entertaine Roman Catholiks, and other Chriſtians at their pleaſures, and haue meanes ſufficient to maintaine the ſame. A Portugal Embaſſador Legier.

Alſo there are great ſtore of Armenian Chriſtians, and ſome Greekes, who liue all at free liberty, without reſtraint or controll for their Religion. And ſo much for the great and rich City of Ilpahawne.

The ſixth day of Auguſt, we departed from thence, and trauelled ſome fiue forſongs, and lay in the fields cloſe by a riuer ſide.

The ſeuenth day, we trauelled ten forſongs in the Deſarts, and on the eight day ſixe forſongs more to the Towne of Corronday.

The ninth day to Miskerion, and ſo directly to Bugdad, or Babylon, being a months Journey: that is to ſay, fiue forſongs to Miskerion.

The tenth day, we went ten forſongs in the Deſarts.

The eleuenth day, eleuen forſongs in the Deſarts.

The twelfe day, nine forſongs more in the Deſarts.

The thirteenth day, we went fourteene forſongs to a little Village called Corryn.

The fourteenth day, ten forſongs in the Deſarts.

The fiftenth day, nine forſongs in the Deſarts.

The ſixteenth day, we trauelled nine or ten forſongs to a little Towne called Lackeree.

The ſeuenteenth day we trauelled eight forſongs in the Deſarts.

The eighteenth day, we trauelled twelue forſongs

in the Desarts to a water-Mill, where we lay all night.

The nintéenth day, wée went fourtéene forsongs thorow the Desarts, to a little Towne called Corbet.

The twentieth day, we trauelled twelue forsongs, to a Cloth towne: that is to say, where all the houses were made of hairy cloth like tents, and there wee rested two daies.

The thrée and twentieth day, we trauelled some eight forsongs in the Desarts.

The foure and twentieth day, wée trauelled some nine or tenne forsongs ouer the Desarts, to another Cloth towne.

The twentie fiue day, wée went thorow a mighty great Wood, being fiftéene forsongs in length, where we went downe such an extreme stéepe hill, that wée broke two of our Camels necks, and had much to doe to goe downe the same our selues without harme, and there we rested all night.

The sixe and twentieth day, wée went some two forsongs to another Cloth towne, where wee rested three daies and thréenights, and there we paid Custome for our Camels to a great City, being but a forsong from thence, and is called Nezzeret, where, on the top of a mighty great mountaine, was a monument of a great Sultan, or Gentleman: and when we asked, Why he was buried there? it was directly answered, Because he was somuch the neerer to heauen.

The thirtieth day, we trauelled ten forsongs to the Riuer of Synnee, which runneth into the Riuer Euphrates, and deuideth the confines of Persia and Arabia, and by the Riuer side were remaining some old walles of a ruinated Towne of Persia, which were razed and destroied by the Turkes and Arabians.

The one and thirtieth day, we trauelled eight forsongs in a waste Countrey, where we lay by a Well all night.

Among

Amongſt the Perſians, the Sultans or Gentlemen, and men of better ſort, are gallant men, and of ciuill and courteous behauiour: but the baſer ſort, are ſullen, vnciuill, and men of very bad conditions. And generally they doe worſhip Mahomet, and are common Buggerers, as the Turks are, yet they are people that labour extremely, as in digging, planting, and ſowing, and in picking of Cotten woll, and other woll, in ſpinning and making Coats, and other things of Felt. Nor haue they almoſt any raine there, but by extreme labour let the water out of the Riuers, into their Paſtures and Corne grounds.

There are good ſhéepe and goats plenty, but Kine and Oxen are very ſcarce. Alſo Turkies and Hennes and other ſorts of fowles plenty.

And there a man may trauell without danger of robbing, for it is there a ſtrange thing to heare of a théefe. Any ſomuch for Perſia, and the Perſians.

The firſt day of September, wée trauelled twelue forſongs to a great Towne called Sabbercam, being the firſt towne that wée came to in Arabia, where are growing great ſtore of Pomegranats, which the Arabians doe call Anarres. This is a Towne of Garriſon of the Arabians, and héere wée ſtaied a day and a night.

The third day, we trauelled fourteéne forſongs to a towne called Buldad, where we alſo paid cuſtome, and héere wée ſtaied a day and a night. This is alſo a towne of Garriſon and full of théeues, and at our comming out of the towne, Ioſeph Salebancke one of my Companions, ſtaying but a little behind the Coſſeles or Conuoy, was by the Arabians robbed, ſtripped and extremely beaten and hurt. So that if by chance I had not returned ſome 100. Chickánoes, wée had then béene both quite deſtitute of money to bring vs home into our Countrey.

The ſixth day wée trauelled eighteéne forſongs to the great City of Bagdet, or Babylon, where wee ſtaied

vntill the twentie two day of October following.

This City standeth vpon the great River Euphrates, and is a great, rich, and strong City, with mighty strong wals, whereon are planted 100. and twenty peeces of braſſe Ordnance.

Also there are ships small and great to the number of 300. saile, belonging to this Citie, and great trade of Merchandize both by water and land.

It is not past 4. yeares since the Turke wan this City from the Persians.

Also there is a floting bridge built vpon 33. great lighters strongly chained and fastened together, from Bugdad ouer Euphrates, to olde Babylon standing ouer against Bugdad on the other side of the River. And within a league from thence standeth the Remainder of the Ruynated Tower of Babel, being one of the wonders of the world.

In Bugdad, lieth one of the Turkes grand Bashawes, called by the name of Mahomet Patteshogh, who is esteemed as a Viceroy, and is gouernor of the City vnder the great Turke.

There are only two Venetian factors, who trade for inestimable wealth in Merchandize of all sorts. Also some small number of Armenians, which are all the Christians that are there resident.

The Turke is a valiant and resolute Souldier, as by their proceedings may appeare, both in winning the City of Bugdad, and another City of as great strength as that, called Towras, and belonged also to the Persian, whereof the Mahomet Patteshogh had certaine intelligence on the 12. day of October whilest wee were there.

And that the great Turke, or (as they call him) the Grand Gushell Bashe hastily thinketh and intendeth, in short space to approach to the wals of Ispahawne, being a great and gallant Citie, and standeth farre within the kingdome of Persia.

The

The 10. day of October there came vnto vs an Engliſh man called Iohn White, who ſaid hee was ſent for a diſcouery to the Eaſt Indies, and was bound for Iſpahawne to meet with Iohn Midnall, who wee aſſured him not to be there, but at Armooſe. Iohn White ſent into the East India ouer land.

Then did I and Ioſeph Salebanke perſwade him to trauell to the red ſea or Cambaia, whether hee told vs, Sir Henry Middleton was bound from England with a good ſhip called the Trades Increaſe, of the burden of 1000. or 1100. tun, with another ſhip called the Clone, and a Pinnis called the Pepper Corne, and the cauſe, why wee thus aduiſed him was, for that hee, hauing the Turkiſh language, might accompany my friend Ioſeph Salebancke to Sir Henry Middleton, to acquaint him with the true diſcourſe of our whole voyage and trauels, whereby hee might beware of and auoid the like dangers that wee ſuſtained and were in: As alſo how and where to take his beſt opportunity for his lading, as time and occaſion ſhould ſerue.

And vpon the 18. day Ioſeph Salebancke and Iohn White take their iourney accordingly, to a great City called Baſſara ſtanding vpon the Riuer Euphrates, and is 18. daies iourney from Bugdad, or Babylon, where they were to meet with a Carrauant or conuoy, to conduct them to the Citie of Iudaia neere vnto the Red Sea.

And although Ioſeph Salebancke was then verie poore, (hauing bin formerly robbed) yet was hee very willing to take this long and dangerous iourney vpon him for the good of his Country.

And all the good that I could doe for him, was to procure him a Camell, and to lend him ſome part of my ſmall ſtore, being in all not about 6. pound ſterling, and ſo I left them to the protection of the Almighty.

The 22. day of October wee take our iourney from Bugdad or Babylon, to the City of Aleppo. And hauing trauelled 60. leagues at the leaſt, all thorow the deſarts,

ſarts, which wee did in ſome 8. daies, wee came to a Towne called Muſſaw Coſam.

The 31. day we trauelled ſome 4. daies iourny thorow the deſarts, to the Towne of Ruſeele, being onely a thorow-faire or lodging place, & ſome 30. leagues from Muſſaw Coſam.

The 4. day of Nouember, we trauelled ſome eight leagues to a ſmall village called Deeſh.

The 5. day wee ſet forwards towards Muſſell, otherwiſe called Niniuy, being ſome 30. leagues or more from Deeſh, and trauelled thither in 5. daies.

The Citie is now much ruinated, and yet the Remainder thereof is as ſpacious and great, as moſt Cities that I haue ſeene in all my trauels: within the City is a great Baſhaw or gouernour vnder the great Turke.

Alſo without the City there ſtandeth a faire & ſtrong Caſtle vpon the bankes of the Riuer Tygris, where is alſo another Baſhaw or gouernor for the Caſtle and Suburbs of the Citie.

There is no trade of Merchandize in this City, but it is only kept by the Turke as a Towne of Garriſon: yet there are Armenian Chriſtians, who haue their Churches and Friers, and doe freely vſe their Religion without checke or comptroll.

Alſo there are yet remaining manie ancient monuments, which make relation and ſhew, that it hath beene a City of great antiquity and famous memory: and in this City we ſtaied 4. daies.

The 14. day wee went 4. leagues to a Caſtle called Nuſſebaw, and reſted that night, and the next day wee trauelled 12. leagues more, and at night came to Nuſſebaw, where the Prophet Ionas preached to all the Countries round about; and there remaineth his picture in ſtone (though much defaced by the warres) yet it is kept and maintained by the Chriſtians, whereof there are many diſperſed amongſt the Turkes, euen

ſince

ſince the deſtruction or ouerthrow of Niniue by the Turkes: and are now called by the name of Curgees.

From thence wee trauelled ſome 25. leagues in three daies, and on the 18. day at night came to Hamadaine, an ancient Towne of the Armenians; but much ruinated by the Turkes. Here wee ſaw many ancient monuments, which ſhewed that it had bin a Towne of great antiquity and worth, and at this Towne we ſtaied one day and a night.

The 20. day we toke our iourney towards a Towne called Goubba, being 25. leagues and 3. daies iourney, and came thither the 22. day at night, where wee met with a Conſul of Venice, and 5. Venetians more, trauelling to Bugdad of Babylon, and there wee ſtaied a day and a night.

The 24. day wee trauelled towards the great City of Vlfawe being 25. leagues, and 3. daies iourney, and came thither the 26. day at night, and there all trauellers pay great cuſtome.

This is a mighty ſtrong City, and a continuall Garriſon kept there by the Turke.

Nor can any Carrauant or Conuoy, or any paſſenger bee ſuffered to lodge within the City: But in the day time they may come into it to the Baſſart or market, to buy neceſſaries and ſo depart againe: and here we ſtaied 5. daies.

The 2. day of December wee toke our iourney to Beere a great Towne vpon the Riuer Euphrates, being 3. daies iourney, and 25. leagues diſtant, whither wee came the fourth day at night, and ſtaied there one day.

This is alſo a ſtrong Towne of Garriſon.

The 6. day wee were ferried ouer the Riuer and went 2. daies iourney, being ſome 15. leagues, to the Towne of Lumman, and came thither on the 7. day at night.

The 8. day wee trauelled 10. leagues to the City of

Aleppo, and came thither that night, and by the way wee travelled 2. leagues thorow the plaines, where was nothing but figs, or as I may terme it, a forest of fig trees, and another place of as great length, being all vine trees, full of grapes.

And being come to the great and worthy City of Aleppo, wee went to the English house, where I found Master Paul Pinder to be Consul, a very worthy Gentleman, and well deserving a place of so great credit and estéeme, at whose hand wee found very courteous and kind entertainement; for at my comming to him I was destitute both of money and cloaths, and so was my companion Richard Martin.

But he relieued vs, first with meate, drinke, and lodging during our abode there, being some twelue dayes: also hee furnisht vs with apparell, and at our departure, with money for our iourney.

Also there was one M. Spike, who was both kind and bountifull vnto vs. And so were all the rest of ỳ English Merchants (whom I cannot particularly name) both kinde & courteous vnto vs, which was vnto vs a great refreshing and comfort in our iourney.

Aleppo is a City of wonderfull great trading, and as well knowne to England (or at least to our English Merchants) as Kingston vpon Thames. And thus much I can say more of it, that within foure dayes after our comming thether, there came aboue two thousand Camels, laden with Silkes, and of all sorts of Marchandize, all or most whereof I ouerwent in my trauells, being in seuerall Caruants, some from Mesopotamia, some from Agro, some from the Indians, and some from Persia, and so at other times continually they come from thence, and other places whence any trading can come by Land.

The one and twentieth day, I tooke my leaue of Master Paul Pinder, Master Spike and the rest of the Merchants, and tooke my iourney, (together with my

Companion

Companion Richard Martin ) for Tripolie, and that day wee trauelled some seuen leagues ouer the Desarts, and rested two houres, and then trauelled some 15. leagues farther, to an old Towne called Atheewe, where wee rested halfe a day and baited, and then trauelled some ten leagues more and baited, and rested our selues in the fields some foure houres, and then trauelled ten leagues more to a Towne called Hamam. And the reason why wee trauelled thus hard, was to keepe company with a Carranant or Conuoy of 1000. strong, who were bound for Mecha, where their great Mahomet was then resident: whereas else wee should haue trauelled in great danger and hazard of our liues, by reason the Countrey is so full of theeues.

In this Towne are many Weauers, that make great store of Dimatres, and Schamatres, and Cottons: also it is a great thorow faire, and there is a great Ostrie or Inne, which they call a Caan, and there wee rested two daies.

The fiue and twentieth day, we trauelled some eight leagues to a little Towne called Roma, where wee lay all night.

The seuen and twentieth day, wee trauelled some eight leagues more to a Monastery called Huddrealins, which was built by an Armenian Christian, who gaue sufficient maintenance to prouide Olives, bread, and Oile for Lamps, for the harbour and reliefe of all Christian trauellers: and there is the picture of Saint George on Horsebacke fighting with the Dragon, and his picture on foot, and his Crosse, and mention in old Roman print of his noble and memorable acts, which Relique is much honored by many Christians as they trauell by the same, and to that end there is a Chappell and Lampes burning therein continually.

The twenty eight day wee went some tenne leagues to a little Towne called Hone, and lay there that night.

The

The 29. day, we travelled to Tripolis, being tenne leagues from thence, where wee found the good ship, the Great Exchange of London, whereof Master Robert Bradshawe of Ratliffe was both Captaine and Master; who not above ten daies before, was in great danger of shipwracke, breaking their Cables and Ancors, so that the ship drove and was in great distresse: So that they were faine to cut the maine Mast overboord, being within twice the ships length of the rocks, yet by Gods good providence, one Cable and Ancor held, and so both ship and men were saved, all the men having stripped themselves to save their lives by swimming, or otherwise, as it would please God to assist and permit them.

In this storme there was a great Venetian shippe of 1100. tun cast away, yet the ship was so set amongst the Rocks, that all her men were saved by the great and mercifull providence of almighty God.

Also there were Frenchmen in the Harbor, that cut their Masts overboord, and were in great danger, yet all escaped, thankes be given to God.

Also afterwards by great good fortune the Exchanges Mast was found by the company betweene two Rocks, and was got on shore, and having an excellent good Carpenter, he did workemanlike and strongly scarfe the same with a peece of another Mast, which the Master got from aboord a Flemming, that it brought her well home into England, God be praised.

At our comming to Tripolie wee went to the English house, where wee found one Master Lucas the Vice Consull of Aleppo, and his man, he being factor for the Lading of the Exchange, where wee stayed two daies, and were by him very kindly used, and here we ended our long and tedious Land travels.

The first day of January being Newyeares day, wee take our leave of Master Lucas, and went aboord, my selfe and Richard Martin, where Captaine Bradshawe

also

also vsed vs very kindly, and in regard I was very weake, with long and extreme trauell, he allowed me a good Cabin, and caused the Surgeon to doe me what good he could.

Tripoly is a Towne of no great traffique, but onely a place whither ships doe come to take in such trading as is brought from other places, and chiefly from Aleppo.

The cause (I thinke) is by reason of the dangerous harbour there. For if there come Westerly windes that ouerblow, there is no safe riding for ships in that harbour. For that no reasonable ground tackle will hold them.

The third day of Ianuary, wee set saile for England, and the one and twentieth day following wee came to the Iland of Zante, where they tooke in three months victuals, which they left there, when they were outward bound.

Also they take in Oiles and Currants, being all the Commodities, which the Iland affoordes. For of it selfe it is so poore and barren, that it yeeldeth not victuals to maintaine it selfe, but is for the most part maintained from the Maine.

The foure and twentieth day we set saile againe, and about the foure and twentieth day of February the winde tooke vs short, and our Master thinking it not good to beate the ship at Sea with a contrary winde, put into harbour at Malta, where is a gallant harbour, and many gallies and pretty fine shipping belonging to the same, which goe out vpon seruice against the Turke.

Malta is a goodly City of an inuincible strength, with gallant walls, being built vpon a maine Rocke. And vpon the walles of the chiefe Towne, are peeces of excellent good brasse Ordinance.

Vpon this City the ancient order of the Knights of

Malta, haue their continuall residence, who are gallant souldiers, and haue faire houses, not much vnlike to our Innes of Court, they are all Christians, and so are all the inhabitants, viz.

Armenians, Spaniards, Italians, Dutchmen and verie many Frenchmen, the Grand Master of the whole order being a Frenchman, but I could not heare of any English amongst them, yet doe they all shew themselues very kind and courteous to Englishmen.

Also the knights doe weare white and blacke crosses on the shoulders of their cloakes: And any Gentleman that commeth thither, doth put in a stocke of a 100. pound or thereabouts, for his maintenance, but is not allowed for a knight, vntill by seruice against the Turke or elsewhere hee shall deserue the same: and heere wee staied 5. dates.

Somewhat is wanting

The 10. day of March, wee set saile againe, and about the 22. day we came to a watch-house where were 2. peeces of Ordnance, and came to an ancor, but because wee came not presently ashore with our boat, they shot at vs, whereupon our Captaine sent our boat on shore with our Boatswaine, who was very kindly vsed, when they knew what wee were, and the Captaine of the watch-house came aboord our ship, & gaue our captaine a fine hog for a present, which hee accepted very thankfully, and requited him with other things of 3. times the value.

And so (as wee thought) hee rested very well contented.

Then our purser and my selfe with a knight of Malta, being a passenger for France, were by our Boatswaine and his gang set on shore, together with the Captaine of the watch-house, wee thinking to goe to the Towne of Callar, to buy such prouision as wee wanted: But the Captaine tooke our Purser and the knight of Malta prisoners, and kept them there: for that our Master not knowing how to come by ỹ Purser, waigh-

ed.

ed ancor and brought the shippe vp to Callar, and went himselfe, and made complaint to the Grand Seniors, who presently granted a discharge for them both, and withall promised that the Captaine should be punished for so abusing of his place, and so after foure daies imprisonment, the Purser and knight were both set at liberty and came aboord.

Callar a Port-Towne in Sardinia.

Calarie is a great Towne, where a number of Cauiliers doe liue, and hath some small shipping belonging to it.

Callari a Towne of Sardinia.

It standeth in the Iland of Sardinia, which is a great and fruitfull Iland of corne and fruit, where wee lay some sixe daies, and 5. or 6. daies more off and on, about the Iland: In which time wee described two small men of warre, which wee imagined to bee some of Captain Wards crue, who at the first chased vs, and then we had them in chase, but when they perceiued we were not for their turne, they made away as fast as they could, and so we left them.

Then it pleased God to send vs a winde, that brought vs thorow the Leuant, and put vs out to the mouth of the Straits of Gibraltar, from whence wee also had a faire winde that carried vs to the height of the Burlans, which is off the Rocke going to Lisbone in Portugale, where the winde tooke vs short: So that our Captaine thought it best to put into Cast Cales, for beating the ship in the sea, which hee did for 3. or 4. daies, vntill it pleased God to send vs a faire winde, and so putting to sea againe, wee arriued safe in England at the Town and port of Douer in Kent, about the latter end of Aprill, 1611.

The Straits of Gibraltar.

Berelengas.

Douer. 1611.

For which I gaue God thankes, and setting my foot on English ground, I thought all my miseries to be at an end.

For to mee, all the Nations and kingdomes, that in this my trauels I passed by and saw, both by sea and land, seemed nothing comparable to it.

But that in respect of them all, it may be called the onely Paradise and blessed Countrey of the world.

And so wishing God of his mercy to bless every good man from so great miseries as wee indured by the lewd and unskilfull Master, being both unfit and unworthy to be employed in so great affaires, and for so worshipfull and worthy men as were Makers, Owners, and Adventurers therein.

For, Philip de Groue our Master, being a Flemming, and an Arch-villaine, who was not onely accused, but it was (by the boy with whom he committed the fact) confessed to my selfe, that hee was a detestable buggerer: So that had not Gods mercy beene the greater, it was a wonder that in regard thereof, and of others being offenders in the like, that our ship had not sunck in the Ocean.

Lastly, praying to the Almighty, for the long and prosperous raigne of our most Gracious Soveraigne, King IAMES, with the health and prosperity of the Queenes most Excellent Majesty, and all their Royall Issue, As also for the Lords of his most Honourable Privie Councell, and for all the Honourable, Worshipfull, and others, the Makers, Owners and Adventurers, of the Company of the East Indian Merchants, their Factors, Friends, and Well-wishers, I cease, and humbly commit my selfe and this small Relation of my Travels, to their kinde and favourable Censures.

FINIS.

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